THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 145. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

HORRORS.

A Negro Preacher Torn with Iron Hooks.

Says the Nashville *Banner* of Monday last:—

We learn from a private letter received here yesterday, that a band of ruffians, armed with sticks and clubs, went into a colored church at Liberty Hall, Hawkins county, East Tennessee, last Sunday, flourished their shillelahs above their heads, made grimaces, and laughed immoderately at the colored preacher in the midst of his devotions, and otherwise disturbed the peace and dignity of the congregation. When the services had been concluded and the audience dismissed, and the preacher, who had remained behind, was about to leave the church, he was seized and taken into the woods, robbed of all his money, stripped and whipped, and the flesh of his arms and back torn with an iron hook. After perpetrating these horrible tortures, the robbers warned the preacher that if he did not leave that section of the country, they would kill him.

A Girl Beaten to Death in St. Louis.

On Sunday morning last, in St. Louis, a son of Mrs. Margaret Bauman called at the Coroner's office, and stated that a colored girl had died at his mother's house of diarrhœa and cramps. The Coroner examined the body, and instead of finding any evidences of these physical disorders, discovered upon it *fifty-two* cuts, bruises, and contusions! This discovery put a new coloring upon the affair. Mrs. Bauman, a woman of forbidding aspect, was taken in custody and held for trial.

At the Coroner's investigation Mary Green testified:—

I was washing for Mrs. Bauman week before last; in the afternoon I was taking a cup of coffee in here (alluding to the room in which the inquest was being held); while here Mrs. Bauman's little girl came in and said, "Ma, this girl is making a face at me." Mrs. Bauman jumped right up from the table, struck the girl with her fist, and afterwards took a stick that was standing in the corner, and beat the girl unmercifully over the head, making a gash in her head—there was a gash in her head before—Mrs. Bauman telling her at the same time, "—— you, nigger, I will kill all you niggers! All the white people say that I am too good to the girl." I told her not to hit the girl with a stick, but to take a switch to whip her with. I told her she would cripple the girl in this way; Mrs. Bauman said she could not help it—she was obliged to whip her; that she had given her money to go to the store, and that the girl had spent the money for bread and had eaten it. It is no wonder that the girl did so, because she was half-starved to death. During the day, when I was here, Mrs. Bauman never gave this girl a piece of bread, and the same day when I came here washing Mrs. Bauman's little girl fell down on the board while the colored girl was getting some wood outside of the yard. Mrs. Bauman, as soon as she saw her little girl falling, jumped at the colored girl and struck her with a stick all over the head and body shamefully. I believe this is the very stick (an oak stick about two and a half feet long and an inch thick shown witness) which she used in beating the girl. One day Mrs. Bauman went to a picnic; when she came back she beat the girl for something, I don't know what; the next day when I came I saw the girl all swelled and puffed up, and full of blood; I asked her who beat her that way, and she said the watchman's girl had beaten her; she also told me afterwards that Mrs. Bauman had done it, and that Mrs. Bauman had told her if anybody should ask her she should say that the watchman's girl had done it.

An Entire Family Murdered.

A few days since a party, a mile above Prarie du Chien, Wisconsin, drew ashore with a seine a couple of trunks, some bedding, and other household goods, which have been recognized as the property of Mrs. Hagerty, and since that time her body and those of two of her children have been found in the river below that place. The discovery of the goods and the bodies has removed the mystery in which her disappearance was shrouded, and it has been discovered that the family were removed from Prairie du Chien a few months since by one Thompson, who lived a short distance back from McGregor, and friends of the family had never heard of her until the discoveries of the past few days were made. Suspicions of foul play on the part of the teamster led to his capture on Sunday before last, and the array of circumstances points to him as the probable villain who, to possess himself of the few hundred dollars belonging to the lady, in cold blood murdered the family, and thrust their bodies under the ice.

Subsequent accounts show that the suspected murderer of Mrs. Hagerty and three children, at McGregor, Iowa, has been lodged in the Dubuque county jail.

The McGregor *News*, in connecton with this matter, says:—"Mrs. Hagerty lived near Monona, with her three children—two girls and a boy. Last November a man near Monona took the family in a sleigh to Prairie du Chien, or at least started to do so, since when nothing has ever been heard of them (it is said that the woman had $800 in cash) and that there was a track on the ice to said lake, and that blood was seen on the ice and snow last winter, etc. etc. These are the rumors; whether they be true or not we cannot tell, but there seems to be but little doubt that there has been foul play."

CUBA.

Details of the Movement of the Nipe Filibusters.

Correspondence from Mayari, Cuba, May 27, takes the following statements relative to the movements of the Nipe filibusters:—

The force which went out on the 26th met an Eng- filibuster belonging to the late expedition, and ho got strayed in the wood. He stated that the pedition amounted to 1200 men, with 6000 stand of ms and eighteen cannon. He further mentioned t another expedition was expected, which latter is not improbable, as a war steamer reported having sighted a suspicious looking vessel, which took another course and was being chased.

Colonel Hidalgo had just arrived from Santiago with 140 men in the steamer Guantanamo. After landing he was reinforced by eighty artillerists, shipped in the war steamer Africa; 180 do. from Gibara and fifty-eight infantry of this garrison. The whole force having formed, took the crossroad to Holguin, where they arrived and found the rations of the enemy's advance guard. Afterwards they came up with 300 of the filibusters escorting a convoy. They fired five shots, which were speedily replied to by our vanguard, and then a bayonet charge was made, while the enemy made five discharges, which only cost our force two wounded. It was our vanguard that replied, till the column came close to the enemy, who was then charged at the point of the bayonet, when he made another volley and immediately dispersed, taking refuge in the swamps, abandoning his convoy, and many articles of war which were very useful to our troops. A torrent of rain fell shortly afterwards, and the examination of the field was postponed for the following day. According to the statement of a prisoner the number of filibusters that landed was four hundred, of whom only forty-five or fifty were foreigners—Americans, Germans, Belgians and Italians. All that was captured and could not be carried away was destroyed on the 26th, and the column then passed to encamp at Punta Ramon. It left that peninsula on the 26th, and the different detachments were sent to their respective homes. One of the cannon taken was sent by Colonel Hidalgo to the Captain-General. The list of the so-called "Riflemen of Liberty" who were in this expedition shows that they were all Cubans.

The generality of the filibusters wear blue woollen shirts and pantaloons, and some adorn their heads with a red cap.

The column commanded by General Buceta has arrived quite unexpectedly, composed of the Reus battalion of chasseurs, with two pieces of mountain artillery. They came in the midst of a heavy shower of rain. They have come over the most intransitable part of roads that troops could have to contend with, and in the free possession of the rebels ever since they fled to the woods in March last, when this town was taken by the column of Colonel Lopez Camara. It appears that on Buceta's arrival at Palma Soriano he got advice of the Nipe landing, and it is a pity that the difficulties prevented his getting on with artillery and baggage at a more rapid rate than he did. He had to cut his way through dense forests, and had no idea of this starting; he had to cut his road all the way. The column at last arrived at the hacienda of Cayo del Rey, when the torrents of rain commenced. The sick had to be carried on the shoulders of their comrades, which shows that our troops should always be provided with camp tents in these tropics. The enemy had set fire to all the huts and houses on the way. The column was nowhere hostilized till the next journey, when it approached the haciendas of Buenaventura and Julians, where the rear was fired upon from the woods, only, however, killing one man. Our troops penetrated the woods, but could not descry the enemy. The march from Juliana to Mayari was also rendered painful in consequence of more rain. On arriving at Guao Abajo the parties of rebels, who have so long been in pacific possession of these localities, fired on the vanguard and afterwards on the rear, but this occasioned one wounded. It appears General Bucera proposes to remain here, to establish a provisional field hospital for the sick men of his column, and he will then undertake more active operations.

The garrison of this locality consists of 250 men; the column of Buceta is 1000 strong. Between Nipe and Puerto Padre there are 200 men of the two companies of Madrid Volunteers, 600 of the artillery battalion, 600 of the Benegasi mobilized volunteers, the 800 men who landed at Puerto Padre, and the 1000 who accompanied Brigadier Ferrer, besides some other detachments.

SPORTING NEWS.

A Western Epidemic of Prize Fights—A Lively Mill on the Public Streets of Cincinnati—Defeat of the Press Militant.

Under the head of "Indecent Sporting News" a New York journal gives this spicy account of a lively mill:—

Mr. Richard Smith, managing editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, engaged on Monday last in an *extempore* rough and tumble fight with Mr. Thomas Alcibiades Nesmith, proprietor and manager of a city horse railroad line, known as "Route No. 9," who was aggrieved by an article reflecting upon him in that capacity, published in the *Gazette*. The parties met on Walnut street shortly after noon, when the following scene, described by the Cincinnati *Commercial*, took place:—

"Mr. Smith, I want to know whether you wrote that article about me in last Friday's *Gazette*?"

Mr. Smith—"Yes, sir; it was I who wrote it."

Mr. Nesmith—"Well, Mr. Smith, what do you propose to do about it?"

Mr. Smith—"I don't know that I propose to do anything about it, sir."

Ms. Nesmith—"Well, Mr. Smith, I'll tell you what I do propose to do about it; I propose to give you a d——d good licking for it, sir." And with this plain statement of his intentions, Mr. Nesmith, at ten minutes to 1 o'clock, Cincinnati time, uncoiled a horsewhip with a short, hard, heavy handle, and a long, limp, leathern lash, which he took from one of his pockets, and proceeded to apply it with considerable vigor to Mr. Smith's shoulders, holding him firmly by the lapel of his coat the while. Mr. Smith conceived the idea of scaring his assailant. He made a great show of fumbling about his pistol pocket behind, as if for a weapon, but did not accomplish his object, and made for Mr. Nesmith with his fist. But old Nes. having had a little experience in matters pugilistic, threw up his left, and sent his right bunch of fives straight into Mr. Smith's breast.

Quite a large crowd had gathered around the parties by this time, and great excitement prevailed. But nobody thought of stopping the fight just then. At last Mr. Smith made a rush at his enemy and they clenched. After wrestling together for several seconds Nesmith threw his man to the pavement, and fell on him very heavily. Several gentlemen then pulled Nesmith off, and assisted Mr. Smith to his feet. The former, having accomplished his purpose, walked leisurely down the street, and the latter was taken into an office hard by, where his clothes were brushed and his face and hands washed. In a few minutes he was presentable again, and walked to the *Gazette* office by the shortest and most direct route. He appeared to harbor no desire to hunt Nesmith up for an explanation of his strange conduct. Mr. Smith's sad mistake was in losing time in feeling for an absent pistol. He lost at this moment the golden opportunity of removing the remainder of the skin from Nesmith's nose, and vindicating the liberty of the press.

From the Cincinnati Inquirer, June 15.

Mr. Richard Smith, in his set-to with Mr. Nesmith, committed a flagrant breach of the rules of civilized warfare in biting the ear of his opponent. Much allowance may be made for what is done in the heat of passion and excitement, but the cool and foe-defying self-possession with which Richard "squared off" at Nesmith, preparatory to the final "closing in," denies him the right of any such plea in mitigation, and forces us reluctantly to the conclusion that the bite was deliberate and premeditated, and lacked but the single element of time to have converted it into a savage and malicious "chaw." We regret this exceedingly, the more especially as it cannot but cast a dark shadow on the fair fame of Mr. Smith's illustrious countryman and fellow-pugilist, Mr. McCoole, who is to-day to contend for the championship of the manly art in St. Louis. There is, too, another and more severe aspect of the case, which we would fain overlook, but cannot. Mr. Smith is a member of the church in high standing—a deacon, in fact. He prides himself on being of the church militant, but Mr. Nesmith's maimed and bleeding ear proclaims him of the church masticant—if we may coin a word for so sad a purpose. To defend oneself when attacked is in perfect harmony with the teachings of the Christian religion, and, had Deacon Smith done no more than that, we should not feel compelled to use the pen of reproof to-day. But we submit that biting—not to say "chawing"—a man's ear nearly off is neither meek nor lowly, nor warranted by that apostolic sanction which a church deacon should aim to secure for all his worldly deeds.

HILDERBRAND.

The Missouri Buchwhacker.

A day or two since we gave the particulars of an attempt by seventeen men to capture this notorious Missouri desperado, which was not only ineffectual, but sadly fatal to a number of the assailing party. The following incident is just given publicity:—

At the close of the war he went to Texas, and returned to St. Francois county about a year ago in poor circumstances. He gave out that he wanted to settle up his mother's estate, from which he expected some $300 or $400. Poverty drove him to engage in hard work. He chopped cord wood for a time at Rush Tower Bend, some thirty miles below St. Louis. One day he went to De Soto, and a friend who was with him asked Colonel Bill Fletcher if he would like to see Hilderbrand. The Colonel replied that he would shoot him at sight. Hilderbrand then tapped Fletcher on the shoulder, and said he was the man. Fletcher, it is said, forgot his brave words, and promised to let Hilderbrand alone, if the latter would do the same by him.

The following incident is related:—Since the row Hilderbrand was shot through the leg by Jack Smith, and his wounds were dressed by a woman who afterwards married a man who squandered all her means. He then left his wife and lived with her negro servant in Arkansas. Hilderbrand, stung with resentment at the way in which the woman who attended to him while sick was treated, went with a few men, and, tying the man and negress together, flung them into the river. For this act Hilderbrand was tried and sentenced to be hung. Before the time of execution, two hundred men, clothed in Federal uniform, went to the jail and demanded that the prisoner be given to them. The jailor supposed the object was to lynch him, instead of which they put him on a horse and he made his escape. Hilderbrand is described as of tall, slender form, sharp features, grey eyes, and red hair. He has a feminine voice, steps as lightly as an Indian, and can clear a seven-rail fence with the agility of a deer. Like Scott's "Rob Roy McGregor," he possesses boldness, sagacity, and prudence, qualities highly necessary in war, which become vices when misdirected. His father was a farmer in rather bad repute, and his mother died of grief after the massacre of her family.

OUR DEBT.

A Sensible Comment by a London Journal.

The following extract from the London *Times* is of unusual interest to "We Americans":—

Apparently the Americans are never tired of "looking into their affairs." We ourselves have accounts of a very similar character to keep, but we put them out of sight, if not out of mind. Perhaps not one Englishman out of fifty can say within ten millions or so what is the amount of our national debt, whether it is rising or falling; indeed we hardly know how the information is to be acquired except from the statements annually made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But the Americans won't keep their skeleton in the cupboard. They take it out on the first of every month and put the bones together, and count the joints, and go through the whole articulation with extraordinary precision and relish. A dozen times a year, at the very least, our own telegrams report the exact dimensions, weight, and tendency of the American debt as just certified by authority, with its increase or decrease, as the case may be, since the last stock-taking a week or two before. Sometimes the figures seem to go up, sometimes down; but they are displayed to the whole nation in black and white, and with an official certificate of accuracy. The meaning of all this is that the Americans do not look upon their debt as we look on ours. They are determined not to regard it as a permanent burden. We, having learned patience under our load, are content to provide the interest annually required, and leave the principal to take care of itself. In point of fact, some o our most liberal statesmen have been distinctly opposed to any reduction of the debt when opportunities were offered. Mr. Cobden, for instance, maintained that it would be far better to reduce taxation, or simply revenue, than to bring the amount of debt down by a million or two; and the opposite school, represented by Mr. Gladstone, can hardly be said to have prevailed to much purpose in giving effect to their views. But Americans of all schools appear to concur in a doctrine exactly the contrary. However much they may differ on other questions of financial policy, they are all one in assuming that the public debt cannot be left as it is. It must be gradually reduced and ultimately extinguished. The citizens of the Union are not going to carry this clog about them forever.

OBITUARY.

Lord Stanley of Alderley.

The death of Lord Stanley of Alderley, a British statesman of considerable eminence, is announced by cable telegram. Edward John Stanley, second Baron of the name, was born in 1802, at Alderley, in the county of Chester, being descended from one of the cadet branches of the great house of Stanley, of which the Earl of Derby is the distinguished head. After having graduated at the University of Oxford, Lord Stanley entered the House of Commons in 1831, as member for the county of his birth. He acted with the Whig party, and became Secretary of the Colonies, and afterward of the Home Department, under Lord Grey's administration. Upon the formation of Lord Melbourne's Cabinet, Lord Stanley became Secretary of the Treasury; and afterward, when Lord John Russell became Premier, Lord Stanley was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. By the influence of Lord John Russell he was elevated to the peerage under the title of Baron Eddisbury; but in 1850 he succeeded to the hereditary peerage of Alderley by the demise of his father, the first Baron. In 1853 the celebrated coalition Ministry was formed, with Lord Aberdeen and Lord John Russell as the leading spirits; and under this Ministry Lord Stanley accepted the office of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, to which he subsequently added the duties of Paymaster-General of the Forces. These offices he retained until the fall of the Aberdeen Ministry, and the assumption by Lord Palmerston of the office of Premier in 1855. In this Cabinet he held the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade only, but became also a member of the Privy Council. The advent of Lord Derby to power relieved Lord Stanley of the cares of office, and he has not figured very conspicuously in politics since, although his speeches in the House of Lords always commanded attention. Lord Stanley married in 1826 a daughter of Viscount Dillon, by whom he had eight children; the eldest, Henry, was formerly Secretary of Legation at Athens. Baron Stanley, of Alderley, was in the sixty-seventh year of his age at the time of his death.

STRUCK DEAD.

Fatal Result of a Prize-Fight.

A terrible affair happened on the banks of Cayuga Lake, New York, on Saturday. Two men named Donnelly and McGuire had some dispute with regard to their physical strength. Donnelly, who is a large, heavily built man, of no particular pugilistic skill, had frequently boasted that he could lick McGuire, who was a stout, wiry man, weighing some thirty pounds less than Donnelly. McGuire had a local reputation as a boxer. Each man had a crowd of friends, who angrily canvassed the strength of their favorites, and did everything in their power to bring about a fight. At last the preliminaries were arranged, and small sums of money were staked upon the result. The fight took place on Saturday afternoon, at Ogden's dock, on the west side of Cayuga Lake. Several hundred persons were present. Seconds, referee, and an umpire were chosen, and the fight began.

The first round was a long and bloody one, but Donnelly was finally sent to grass. In the second round McGuire gave Donnelly a terrific upper cut, and Donnelly returned it by knocking McGuire into his corner. In the third round Donnelly forced the fighting. McGuire sprang away from him, but was finally knocked through the ropes. The fourth round opened with signs of fatigue on the part of McGuire. Donnelly punished him severely. The fifth round opened with the closing of one of Donnelly's eyes. McGuire closed in with him and threw him heavily. The sixth, seventh, and eighth rounds were marked by similar results. At the beginning of the ninth round Donnelly, who had been considerably blown, appeared to catch his second wind. After some fibbing he struck McGuire a powerful blow on the left temple. McGuire dropped to the ground like a bar of lead, gasped twice and died. Donnelly gazed at the corpse with bloody eyes and cried, "My God, I've killed him! O Jimmy, speak to me!" His friends urged him to fly. An alarm was raised. It was said that the Sheriff's officers were approaching. Donnelly drew on his coat, broke through the ring, and fled like a deer. He has not since been seen, and it is said that he is now in Canada.

MINISTER CURTIN.—Ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, Minister to Russia, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, having been escorted in a special train from Philadelphia by a committee of the Councils of that city and a number of personal and political friends, including Colonel Alex. McClure, Colonel William B. Mann, General Joshua T. Owen and others. The Governor will leave for Southampton to-day in the Bremen steamer Donau. He was visited last evening by General Dix, Horace Greeley, Collector Grinnell and others. Mr. Grinnell has placed at the disposal of the Minister a government vessel, which will leave the Battery at noon to-day with the escort party. The Governor will be transferred to the steamer in the bay. He will be accompanied by Titian J. Coffey, the Secretary of Legation, and Mr. Gratz, his private secretary, and their families. Mr. Curtin will stop a few days in London, and expects to reach St. Petersburg in twenty-five days by easy travel, arriving there about the middle of July.—*N. Y. Herald of this morning.*

—Wreaths that have lain on Lamartine's grave sell in Paris for three francs.

—Mrs. Grant is said to be strongly in favor of giving Mrs. Lincoln a pension.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

National Banks Asking for Coupon Bonds—The Great Boston Noise—President Grant's Pleasure Trip—The Departure of Minister Curtin from New York.

Affairs in the Mining Regions—Vacillating Course of the Laborers—The Mines Now Being Worked.

FROM THE STATE.

The Hyde Park Miners Determined not to Work—Resumption of Labor in Several Mines—The Basis.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 17.—About seven hundred miners attended the meeting at Hyde Park yesterday. The question of resumption was discussed at great length, and the miners, by almost a unanimous vote, decided to stay out until they got the basis rate, if it took them ten years to accomplish it.

At a meeting of all the Luzerne county delegates, held at Pittstown on Tuesday, it was voted that all the miners who can get the basis will go to work at once, and that those who cannot get the basis must stay out until they do. A resolution was adopted, providing that wherever work is resumed, three men shall be put in each chamber instead of two, so that the men out on suspension may have partial work, or enough to support them for the time being.

Work commenced this morning at the works of Messrs. Swoyer & Hillman.

At the mines of Messrs. Harvey, near Plymouth, the men turned out yesterday to go to work, but they had no sooner entered the mines than they left again in a body. They were asked to resume work at the old rate. They were under the impression that they would be allowed the basis, and upon ascertaining the mistake, threw down their tools.

The basis in force in and about Wilkesbarre is 87½ cents per car, with coal at $5 at Hoboken, and 12½ per cent. increase for all labor as coal advances in price.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

President Grant at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 17.—President Grant will visit this place to-day, and will review the public schools, and will be escorted through the streets by the Highland Cadets and the Grand Army of the Republic.

Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

BOSTON, June 17.—To-day the 94th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill is being celebrated in the adjoining city of Charlestown with much brilliancy. The celebration opened with a procession of antiques and horribles. This was followed by a mock peace jubilee. The procession of the military and fire companies of the city of Charlestown, and of a visiting company from Maine, has just passed in review before the city authorities. Crowds of people passed over from Boston to witness the Charlestown celebration. To-night there will be a grand out-door promenade concert.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Municipal Aid to Railroads—The Great Gold Case Decided at Last.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—The Baltimore City Council has now an ordinance under consideration to subscribe one million of dollars in aid and completion of the Virginia Valley Railroad. This meets with universal favor, and will undoubtedly be passed.

Charles M. Haney, Warden of the City Jail, died last evening of paralysis. He had been ill for several weeks. He was formerly well known as a railroad conductor.

The Abell & Co. gold case was decided in the Superior Court this morning by a verdict of the jury in favor of Abell & Co. for the whole amount of three thousand dollars in gold, with the interest in gold from the time of its deposit to now, which amounts to three thousand nine hundred dollars. The attorneys for Gittings, of the Chesapeake Bank, filed exceptions, with a view to carrying the case again to the Court of Appeals.

THE PEACE JUBILEE.

Programme for To-Day—Rush for Seats.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 17.—The national character of the musical programme at the Coliseum causes an immense rush for tickets, and in some cases they have sold at ten dollars premium. The building will probably be as well filled as yesterday. The Peace Jubilee goes gloriously on, and there seems no diminution either in the number of visitors there or the interest in the celebration.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Run-away at West Point.

WEST POINT, June 17.—Messrs. Gumtree and Clark were ran away with by frightened horses to-day, and both were severely injured, as was the driver. The horses ran into the river and were drowned. They were valued at $3000.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Minister Curtin and family were called upon this morning by Horace Greeley, General Dix, A. T. Stewart and other distinguished gentlemen. They all left for the steamer on which the new Minister is to sail at noon.

Arrival of Vice-President Colfax.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Vice-President Schuyler Colfax and Mrs. Colfax arrived here this morning, at 11 o'clock, on board the steamer Mary Powell, from Rondout.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Stocks firm. Gold, 133. Exchange, 9⅛. 5-20s, 1862, 122¼; do. 1864, 117; do. 1865, 118½; new, 119¾; do. 1867, 119¾; 10-40s, 108⅛; Virginia 6s, 61¼; Missouri 6s, 96½; Canton Co., 63; Cumberland preferred, 34; New York Central, 188¼; Reading, 98¼; Hudson River, 157; Michigan Central, 134½; Michigan Southern, 105¼; Illinois Central, 148; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 96¾; Chicago and Rock Island 118¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185¾.

FROM THE WEST.

July Interest of Tennessee State Bonds—Claims Against the Commonwealth.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 17.—It is ascertained from official sources that there is little or no probability of the State being able to meet the July interest on its bonds, and that the different railroads cannot pay the interest on the large amount of bonds loaned them, which will leave Controller Blackburn without any resource save that of ruinous borrowing.

The amount of claims against the State on the first of July will be about $1,100,000. It is thought that the outstanding claims can be cleared up by the 1st of September, inasmuch as the taxes will be nearly all paid by that time.

A New Journal.

The newspaper in the interest of Stokes for Governor, to be started here next Monday, will be issued daily and weekly.

A New Railroad.

Work was commenced to-day on sections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 9 of the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad.

A New Indiana Railroad Project.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 17.—The directors of the Indianapolis, Delphi, and Chicago Air Line Railroad met in this city yesterday, and made all the arrangements for the survey of the line. They also appointed a committee to meet with the commissioners of each county, and ask them to levy a tax in accordance with the railroad law passed last winter for the purpose of grading the road through their counties.

The Fourth.

The Germans of this city held a meeting last night, and resolved to celebrate the Fourth of July on Sunday, with a procession, firing of cannon, etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Coupon and Registered Bonds.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Applications are constantly being received at the Treasury Department from national banks, and particularly from those which have been Government depositories, for coupon bonds in lieu of registered bonds on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States. Such applications cannot be granted by the Secretary without special authority from Congress.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 17—A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 92¾; United States Five-twenties quiet and steady at 80¾; Erie, 20; Illinois Central, 95¼.

LIVERPOOL, June 17—A. M.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 11⅞@12d.; middling Orleans, 12⅛@12¼d. The sales of to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 17—P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 92⅝; U. S. 5-20s quiet at 80¾. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, June 17—P. M.—Cotton is a shade firmer; middling uplands, 12d.; middling Orleans, 12⅛d.

LONDON, June 17—P. M.—Sugar firmer for both on the spot and afloat.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

In the case of the three colored persons charged with assault and battery upon Police Officer McLaughlin, No. 115, the jury convicted Alexander Martin, who was sent to prison for fifteen days, and the other defendants were acquitted.

Prison cases were before the Court to-day.

Henry Herbert, a rusty looking old gent, was convicted of habitual assaults and batteries upon his wife, being moved to such abuses by an excessive use of liquor.

William Allen and Amos Harvey were tried for assault and battery upon a colored man. It was testified that as the prosecutor was one evening recently walking past Seventh and Bedford streets, he was attacked by two men and cruelly beaten. He recognized and identified Allen, but was not positive as to Harvey, and therefore the jury acquitted the latter and convicted the former.

William Williams pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny.

George Bryant pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny.

John Benson pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny.

Peter Jackson pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny.

Christian Brown pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery.

This disposed of all the prisoners, and the remainder of the day was taken up with a case the details of which are unfit for publication.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, June 17, 1869.

The slight degree of improvement in trade during the current week has stimulated somewhat the demand for loans, but in the present condition of the money sources no pressure exists. We notice no tendency to contraction on the part of our banks, save in confining their discounting transactions to their regular depositors; but yesterday and to-day good paper has been taken up from outside makers when endorsed by well-known signatures. This is certainly no indication of weakness or fear of approaching stringency. In this respect, however, our market is in favorable contrast with most others on the seaboard, where currency is scarce and the rates severe. The cause may probably be found in the absence of the speculative spirit which characterizes other cities. Call loans are easily made at 5@6 per cent., the former on pledge of Governments, and discounts range from 6 to 8 per cent., according to credit.

In Government bonds there is a slight upward movement, without much activity. Gold opened at 138¾, but is a little weak at the second board, the closing quotation being 138⅝.

There was a moderate degree of activity in the stock market to-day, and prices were stronger. State loans were quiet, with sales of the third series at 109. City 6s changed hands at 100 for the new certificates. Lehigh gold loan sold at 93½, ex interest.

Reading Railroad was the most active on the list, opening at 49⅜ and closing at 49⅝. Pennsylvania Railroad was quiet at 57. Camden and Amboy Railroad sold at 129¼, Lehigh Valley sold at 56¼, and Norristown Railroad at 69.

Canal shares were without improvement. 19¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred, and 36½ for Lehigh Navigation.

Nothing was done in Coal, Bank, or Passenger Railway stocks. 27 was offered for Spruce and Pine; 36 for Fifth and Sixth, and 12 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street

FIRST BOARD.

$10000	City 6s, N. c&p.	100	100 sh	Read R.	..s30. 49⅜
$800	do. .1s. c&p.	100	100	do.	.....b5. 49⅝
$100	do. .d bill.	100	200	do.	.1s. b30. 49⅜
$2000	do. .c&p.	1s. 100	100	do.	49-44
$8000	Pa 6s, 4 s	c....102	100	do	b5wn&1. 49-44
$1500	N Penna 6s.	.. 91	200	do.	.s60wn. 49⅜
$7000	Leh gold 1.	.1s. 95½	100	do.	49-44
18	sh C & Am R.	1s. 129¾	100	do.	.....c. 49⅜
11	do.	.....1s. 129¾	100	do.	.s60wn. 49⅜
54	sh Penna R.	.1s. 57	200	do.	....s60. 49⅜
98	do.	.allot. 1s 56¾	100	do.	.....s60. 49⅜
100	do.	.s60wn. 56⅞	50	sh Leh Val R.	.... 56¾
1	do.	..... 56⅞	29	do.	.....2d. 56¾
13	sh Norrist'n R.	.. 69	100	sh Oil C. & A R.	43¾

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121⅜@121½; do. 1862, 122½@122¾; do. 1864, 117@117⅛; do. 1865, 118¼@118⅝; do. 1865, new, 119¾@119⅝; do. 1867, new, 119¼@119⅜; do. 1868, 119¼@119⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 108⅛@108¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 106@106½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅝. Gold, 137⅝@138⅛; Silver, 132@134.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 121⅛@121⅜; 5-20's of 1862, 122⅛@122¾; do. 1864, 117@117¼; do., Nov., 1865, 118⅛@118¾; do., July, 1865, 119⅛@119⅝; do. 1867, 119⅛@119⅝; do., 1868, 119⅛@119⅝; 10-40s, 108¼@108⅝. Pacifics, 106@106¼. Gold, 138¼.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	138⅛	11·25 A. M.	138
10·40 "	138⅛	11·49 "	138⅛
11·13 "	138⅛	11·55 "	138

FIFTH EDITION

FROM PARIS.

Porsecutions of the Parisian Press.

Collision Between Miners and the Military.

Seven Civilians Killed and Many Wounded.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 17.—The political news is unimportant.

PARIS, June 17.—This city is entirely tranquil, and there are no fears of further disorder.

The manager of *Le Rappel* newspaper, recently started in the interest of the anti-dynasty party, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for inciting contempt of the government. The editor of the paper is sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3000f., and each printer in the establishment to one month's imprisonment and 1000f. fine.

A collision occurred yesterday at St. Etienne between coal miners and the national troops, and several lives were lost. The miners made an attempt to rescue some prisoners held by the military; firearms were used on both sides, and the rioters dispersed, losing seven killed and many wounded. Five soldiers were badly wounded. At the last accounts all was quiet.

President Grant's Movements.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 17.—The President arrived here at 2 o'clock P. M. on a special train, accompanied by Mayor Blake and a committee from our city government, who met him at Groton, where the President has made a brief visit with Secretary Boutwell. On his arrival at Lincoln Square the President was received by the city government and members of the Governor's staff, several military companies, the entire fire department, and members of Post 10 of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was escorted through the principal streets, which were profusely decorated with the national colors. During the President's passage through Main street the scholars from all the schools were stationed in a line on either side of the street, which was a pleasing and prominent feature of the reception. The President's party dined at the Bay State Hotel at 3 o'clock, and will take the 4·30 train for the West.

The Cuban Revolution.

HAVANA, June 16, via Key West, June 17.—An expedition of about 600 filibusters from the United States is reported to have landed recently at Punto Arenas without being molested, and immediately marched to the interior, where they have already joined the forces under General Jordan. The Spaniards are getting frightened. The arbitrary arrest of suspected parties continues, and the system of espionage is increasing.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Several members of the Cuban Junta have been arrested by United States Marshal Barlow on a charge of violating the neutrality laws, and are now in Ludlow Street Jail.

INSANE.

Here is one of the recorded instances of where an unsuccessful office-hunter has become insane. It is told by an Albany (N. Y.) paper:—

"Among the numerous applicants for position in the post office was a German named Charles Saulver, a resident of the First ward, and for some time past in the employ of Lyman J. Lloyd. He is a man of family, and always regarded as a good citizen. It seems that he had become so thoroughly impressed with the belief that his application would be granted that disappointment rendered him insane. The first intimation his wife had of a change in his mental condition was when he told her to 'wake him up early in the morning as he had to go to the post office to carry letters.' After that he would not converse with any person, not even with his wife, and remained perfectly mute. He procured his gun, went to his bedroom and barricaded the door, so as to prevent any one from entering. There he remained for several hours, when he finally fell asleep from sheer exhaustion. Then it was that his wife procured the assistance of a few neighbors, who succeeded in effecting an entrance to the room without being heard by its occupant, who was then secured. Physicians were summoned, who pronounced Saulver to be laboring under an aberration of mind, and upon their certificates the unfortunate disappointed office-seeker was removed to the County Insane Asylum.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, June 17.—The Flour market is more active, but prices are unsettled and weak. About 1800 barrels were taken for home consumption at $5@5·25 for superfine, $5·62½@6 for extras, $5·75@6·50 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5·75@6·75 for Pennsylvania do. do., $7@8 for Ohio do. do., and $8·50@10·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6·25@6·50 ₱ bbl.

There is no spirit in the Wheat market, and prices are hardly so strong; sales of red at $1·40@1·50; amber at $1·50@1·60; and 1000 bushels No. 1 Spring sold yesterday afternoon on secret terms. Rye is steady, with sales of 1000 bushels Western at $1·28. Corn is firm at the recent advance; sales of 5000 bushels yellow at 95c., and 5000 bushels Western mixed at 88c. and high mixed at 90@91c. Oats are selling at 73@76c. for Western, and 50@70c. for Southern and Pennsylvania.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark.—The last sales of No. 1 Quercitron were at $50 ₱ ton.

Whisky is quiet at 15c.@$1 ₱ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHIL

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE CRITICAL CONDITION OF FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Our latest cable despatches from Paris do not show that we, more than two thousand miles away, exaggerated the situation in France. We had prepared the public mind of this country to regard the election in France as a test of the French estimate of Napoleonism. The facts which the elections brought out justified our strongest statements. The result of the Paris elections was so clearly, so fully, so emphatically anti-Napoleonic, that no one, no matter what his previous opinion may have been, was left room for doubt. The response made by the other large cities and generally throughout the departments was quite as decided and quite as unmistakable. Paris, the large cities generally, the intelligent sections of the departments, have all spoken with one voice, and that voice has, without any qualification, condemned the one man government.

The situation is not much altered to our view by the explanations which the Government, through the acknowledged official journals, has given to France and the world. That the Government was fully aware of what was to happen, and had taken all the necessary precautions to prevent serious results, seems to us rather confirmatory of our views than otherwise. When praise is meted out liberally to the troops for their patience, firmness, and moderation in suppressing the disturbances, it convinces us, if conviction were necessary, that anti-Napoleonic feelings were manifested, and manifested more strongly than we have been encouraged to believe. Even the Government and the Government journals cannot disguise the fact that the situation really is serious. Documents of secret societies have been seized, but only through the instrumentality of paid spies and hireling agents. This, however, is not all. The Duke de Persigny is deeply exercised by all that has happened. He has written to his friend Ollivier, the one French statesman who has advocated the joint cause of Napoleonism and liberty, admitting the wisdom of Ollivier's position, and going in for the empire and liberty on the ground that a just, firm government can bear the existence of every liberty. The Duke de Persigny thus admits that Napoleonism, if it would live, must change its base. From the fact that Baron Haussmann has resigned his position as Prefect of the Seine, it is not unreasonable to conclude that the Duke de Persigny foreshadows the future policy of the government.

Looking at all the facts of the case, and giving them a liberal interpretation, we can come to no other conclusion than that the policy which the Emperor for seventeen years has been sedulously pursuing has been endorsed by the country and admitted by the Government. It is now made abundantly manifest that the Emperor has made a mistake; that his ideas, grand as some of them have been, have not laid hold of the French mind, and that France now, in place of being driven, must be humored, flattered, yielded to, and otherwise gently led. It was evidently Napoleon's opinion that if France could only be dazzled by imperial splendor and success, France would be satisfied. No doubt he was so far correct. The Russian war, the Italian campaign, the Grand Expositions, the costly improvements of Paris, all for a time had a good effect. But wars and expositions are expensive, and so is the remodelling of a great city like Paris; and, unfortunately, the Emperor has lived long enough to allow the expenses incident to such undertakings to loom too prominently before the public mind. This, however, does not fully state the case The Grench people not only now see the costly result of this splendid and protracted show; they have been feeling, and they are now feeling, that the success which for a time gratified their vanity has of late been totally wanting. The Mexican blunder, with its tragic results; still pains them. His interference in the affairs of Italy has been to them a doubtful benefit. His policy with regard to Prussia is on all hands admitted to have been a failure. He attempted too much and accomplished too little. After seventeen years of pretentious and rather brilliant imperialism, France discovers and, hesitates not to proclaim, that she is not what she once was, not what she thinks she ought to be; that territorially she is too straitened; that among the powers of Europe she is no longer the first, and that liberty, except in a form in which liberty is an insult, is denied to her citizens. In other words, France has declared that twenty years of universal suffrage, coupled, as universal suffrage has been, with imperialism, has been a mockery and a sham.

The question which more than once we have asked already, is still the prominent question of the hour—What will Napoleon do? Events have proved that to pursue the policy which has become identified with his name would be fraught with serious danger. His embellishment of Paris, which has made that city at once the most beautiful city and the most magnificent fortress in the world, has not done so much for him as he expected. A rising in Paris is now at once more difficult and more easily put down. The days of barricades are gone, but Paris is not France in the old sense any longer. The sympathy between the heart and the extremities is as strong, nay, stronger than ever. It is this strength of sympathy, in fact, which constitutes the difference. The railroads and the telegraphs have compacted the great body, and every pulse of the body beats harmoniously with the action of the heart. In olden times Paris alone felt and thought and acted, and France was willing to follow. Now all France feels and thinks equally with Paris, and is equally ready to act. Paris is no longer France, nor is France Paris. Yet Paris and France are now more a unit than ever they have been. To hold Paris now is only to hold a part of France; and bloodshed in Paris now would not fail to act as a signal for a general rising all over the country. In a conflict with the people Napoleon knows well that it is now dangerous to trust the troops too far. French soldiers have found out the value of going with the winning cause. A general rising, in consequence, in present circumstances is a thing to be avoided. To persist in his present course would be to provoke such a rising; and it may be taken for granted that such a course will not be followed. Further reforms have thus become a necessity. That something will be done in this direction we have no longer any doubt. How far concession will go we must wait to see. In the present attitude of Prussia, we must still be allowed to say, there is an opportunity furnished Napoleon for giving an outward direction to French discontent. We look for reform, but as reform is only a means to an end, we shall not be surprised to learn that reform is to be backed up by a foreign war.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS PROMOTING CONCILIATION AND PEACE.

From the N. Y. Times.

Governor Senter is resolved that there shall be no misapprehension of the position he occupies in the Tennessee contest. He means that the battle with the Stokes section of the Republican party shall be fought out squarely, with no resort on either side to false pretenses. The main issue separating them relates to the proscriptive measures which are among the relics of the bitter conflict with Rebellion. And while Stokes proclaims a purpose to uphold the disabilities enacted when the passions of the conflict were at white heat, Senter with equal emphasis avows himself a convert to the magnanimous policy indorsed by the Chicago Convention, and approved by General Grant in his intercourse with Virginians and Congress. There is nothing hesitating or dubious in the course pursued by the Governor upon the subject. He puts the only proper interpretation upon disfranchisement when he describes it as "a temporry necessity growing out of the needs and the situation of the time;" and adopted "with no expectation that it would be long continued." He sees in it now the cause of "restlessness and discontent," and in its history an influence that "engenders animosities, discord, and strife." He ascribes the desire for its perpetuation to "a selfish partisan ambition to gain office or a selfish partisan fear of losing it"—an explanation so evidently rational and just that it applies with a happy suggestiveness to the proscriptionists of Missouri and West Virginia, as well as of Tennessee. For himself, Governor Senter discerns in a policy of conciliation the proper path to peace and safety. In his judgment, he says, the time has come "when the limitations and disabilities which have found their way into our statute-books, as the result of the war, should be abolished and removed, and the privilege of the elective franchise restored and extended so as to embrace the mass of the adult population of the State." These are sound and prudent utterances, whatever the motives that prompt them, and it is satisfactory to know that the candidate who is responsible for them has the support of local Republican journals and a powerful portion of the party. His election on this basis would give to the State a contentment and prosperity never attainable by partisan harshness and intolerance; and we are not surprised to hear that in the canvass he is sustained by an influential class whom the events of the last few years had driven into retirement.

Republicans of Mississippi, we are glad to note, are preparing to reconstruct that State on a platform identical with that raised by Senter in Tennessee. The Mississippi Executive Committee, in a call for a Republican State Convention, invite the co-operation of "all who desire the adoption of the new Constitution, with every harsh feature omitted." A platform circulating in the same connection affirms the desirableness of reconstruction on the most liberal terms compatible with Federal law, and of "the removal of all political disabilities on account of past political offenses, as soon as the State shall be reconstructed upon a republican basis." These are not the whisperings of an enemy in disguise. Their harmony with the State Republican Committee's call is proof that they reflect a wide-spread and settled conviction. And their significance is further enhanced by close identification with the administration of General Grant and the policy of Congress, and by determined opposition to "the party and the sentiment which created the war and opposed reconstruction."

The broad ground occupied by Republicans in Tennessee and Mississippi stands out in bold contrast to the proscriptive policy which in Virginia has its representative in the Wells ticket. The same elements and motives that are combined in Tennessee in behalf of Stokes are at work in Virginia in support of Wells. "A selfish partisan ambition to gain office" operates in conjunction with "a selfish partisan fear of losing" office; and the two, united, make up Wells' strength. The sensible suggestions of Senter, and the generous propositions of the Mississippi Committee, have their Virginia expression in the Walker ticket, which aims at purging the local constitution of disfranchisement and political disabilities, and electing an Executive and Legislature deserving the respect and confidence of the State.

As the first opportunity of testing the relative strength of the movement for terminating political disabilities and the movement for perpetuating them, the Virginia campaign possesses unusual interest. The habit of outside Democrats is to represent the division as one of color, and the result as typical of the supremacy of black or white in the political affairs of the State. But we trace no evidence of a separation so defined, and the attempt to create it proceeds from no real regard for the welfare of either. It seems probable that Wells will receive comparatively few votes apart from those of the negroes, but there are many localities in which the latter promise to swell the vote for Walker. Such a result is natural and greatly to be desired. A rigid division of races at the polls would be a calamity too serious to be acquiesced in cheerfully, and the moral strength of the Walker party in no small degree depends upon its ability to secure co-operation where antagonism has been confidently predicted. This effected, one chance of the failure of the conciliatory policy alone remains; and that is the chance arising from apathy on the part of white citizens, or the disgust which some affect because clauses to which they object are not to be submitted separately at the election. The extent to which this contingency affects the position of parties will be known when the registration now in progress shall be completed. If it prove a formidable reality, it will be another instance of the power of prejudice and passion, and of the folly which impels men to throw away a substantial good because it does not quite come up to their standard of perfection.

CUBA AND HER ALLIES.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The importance to the patriot cause in Cuba of the recognition of its republican government, not only as a belligerent but as a friend, by Peru and Chili, appears to us not to have been sufficiently weighed by those who have commented upon it. The very wording of the second article of the decree by which the Executive of Peru proclaims the will and intention of his people is highly significant. It reads, "The citizens, ships, and other properties of Cuba which may serve the cause of independence shall be considered as friends of Peru."

The actual relations between Spain and Peru prior to the publication of this decree were those of suspended hostility, renewable at the convenience of either party; and we presume the Peruvian Republic considered well the responsibilities of her position before thus casting her sword into the scale in favor of the struggling patriots of Cuba.

If, as would appear to be inevitable, active hostilities are forthwith renewed by Peru against Spain, or *vice versa*, the assistance which the former may render to Cuba may be invaluable. In the first place, the credit of Peru in European money markets is fair, and any expense incurred in inflicting a blow on the common enemy would probably be gladly submitted to by the people. Secondly, the influence of Peru with the other Pacific republics is great. Peru alone stood resolute when others were wavering about concluding peace with Spain after the bombardment of Valparaiso and Callao. Peru induced the late President of Colombia, the exiled Gen. Mosquera, to assist in the war against Spain by the purchase and equipment of the steamer R. R. Cuyler from this port in 1867, a vessel paid for with Peruvian money, and whose object was to capture the Spanish men-of-war in Havana; and unless Peru, which we are unwilling to believe, has lost the prestige among her sister republics which she justly earned by the gallant repulse of the Spanish fleet at Callao, this influence has probably already been used to induce them to join the common cause of driving Spain from this hemisphere.

It is true that the two monitors which were purchased by Peruvian agents from our Government, and which we last heard of at Barbadoes, were sold with the condition that they should not initiate hostilities against Spain until they had reached Peruvian waters. But, apart from the contingency of their being attacked *in transitu* on account of this newly-declared friendship between Peru and Cuba, which Spain may possibly construe into a rupture of the actual suspension of hostilities, Peruvian waters may be reached without doubling the Horn or threading the intricacies of the Straits of Magellan.

THE BOSTON JUBILEE.

From the N. Y. World.

The Boston Peace Jubilee has at last begun; and although it is, on general principles, unfair to condemn what we have not heard, and although it is not probable that New Yorkers will hear even the six thousand anvils, more or less, and the park of artillery with which aesthetic Boston purposes to accompany its vocal emission of "Hail Columbia," it is yet quite safe to say that the Boston Peace Jubilee is a delusion and a snare.

It has not the appearance of being got up for any other human purpose than giving an excellent and cheap advertisement to certain thrifty burghers of that town, and of filling the pockets of its projectors and of the publicans of Boston directly, and the pockets of the whole tradespeople of Boston incidentally. There is every prospect that, as a musical entertainment, it will issue in a disastrous failure. The men who are at the head of it are such as nobody who knows anything about the matter will for an instant pretend to be even among the eminent and instructed musicians of the country. Its nominal manager is known mainly as the leader of a "brass band" which once accompanied Butler—whose personal "brass" one would think might have dispensed him from the necessity of maintaining this brazen adjunct to New Orleans—and by its performance aggravated the horrors of war to the unfortunate inhabitants of that much-enduring city. He is to Boston the lesser analogue of the Dodworth or the Grafulla of New York. The latter two are doubtless most worthy men and bandmasters; but if they were to propose, on behalf of the musical culture of New York, to celebrate the completion of the Pacific Railroad, or the laying of the French cable, or the *World's* getting a new eight-cylinder press, or any other great national event, the Philharmonic and the philanthropic of New York would doubtless concur in a demurrer to a claim so preposterous: and the aesthetic cobbler who went thus far beyond his last would be sternly snubbed, and remitted to his normal and fitter task of "furnishing music for hops, balls, and private parties," or conducting an orchestra for the first five miles of the trip of a Sound steamer. We ought to apologize to them both for supposing that they could be capable of impudence so extreme.

Yet an impudence even beyond this is within the easy reach of the person who fulfils their function for Boston; and this impudence has not encountered the slightest Bostonian snubbing. The more respectable prints and persons have devoured their disgust in silence, and the baser sort have shouted hosannas to the "enterprise," the artistic spirit, and the patriotism of this musician who applies the maxims of advertising to the practice of art. It is *a priori* impossible that an enormous show like this can issue in any real good to anybody. As a means of æsthetic culture, it is absurd to consider it. As a celebration of peace, it passeth all understanding. But, as a business device, it is not absurd and it is perfectly intelligible. If it were put upon the same footing that any other manager would put any other concert on, we would have no reason to complain. We could, to be sure, compassionate the auditors who were so uninstructed as to fancy that they were listening to the best interpretation that could be had in America of the best music that ever has been written. We could lament the clap-trap which put forward strange and hideous clamors and clangors as the consummation of a divine art. But these things are so common that it would not affect us with more nausea than we have a chance of feeling almost every day. But, when the manager of such a show appeals to us in the character of a patriot and a philanthropist, we have the right and the duty to tell him that he is no such thing, but only an ordinary man of business trying to make an extraordinary amount of money by disreputable and unfounded pretensions.

As to the musical merit of the festival, it is quite safe to say that New Yorkers who stay at home and attend Central Park Garden every night this week will hear better music better played than will any of the misguided beings who have gone to Boston. And other merit than musical the Boston Peace Jubilee has none.

THE AMAZONS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We take back whatever we may have indiscreetly said concerning woman's lack of the logical faculty. The ladies of the bureau seem to have a great deal more logical force than they have any use for, and last Tuesday they argued (or rather didn't argue) the female warrior question with a surpassing wealth of invincible demonstration. Mrs. President Henry B. Stanton for instance showed:—

1. That there were a great number of female warriors in blouses and pantaloons in our army during the Rebellion; but, so soon as their sex was discovered, they were drummed out of the ranks without any pay.

2. That, notwithstanding the pugnacity thus exhibited, women, when they became voters, would be all for peace, and "men would no longer go out like wild beasts to tear each other's eyes out."

Does the lovely and logical President really think that "gonging" is a recognized military operation? We beg permission to ask, if there is to be no war any more, of what use will be the splendid military ability which it is just discovered that woman possesses? On the whole, we are not astonished to find our warlike Mrs. President arguing that the Association should "not adopt a resolution that seems to commit it to this or to that." "This and that" are sometimes rather troublesome—especially in black and white.

While our hand is in, we may as well notice a writer in *The Litchfield Enquirer*, who comes out against us to the rescue of that eminent virago, Queen Elizabeth, as follows:—

"If she boxed Essex's ears, there is no doubt the puppy deserved it; and, in the matter of cutting off heads, how does she stand by the side of that royal Bluebeard, her father?"

The Virgin Queen did not cut off so many heads as her father, but she managed to execute about two hundred Catholics, as such, in the course of her reign, "ten score," as Motley says, "too many;" and he adds:—"She was as imperious and absolute by temperament as her father had ever been." Lord Brougham says of her:—"An assassin in her heart, nay, in her councils and her orders; an oppressor of the most unrelenting cruelty in her conduct; a hypocritical dissembler to whom falsehood was habitual, honest frankness strange; such is the light in which she ought ever to be held up, so long as humanity and truth shall bear any value in the eyes of men."

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MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vimbo Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Moutferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

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GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27 3rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

WINDOW GLASS

The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of

AMERICAN WINDOW GLAS

They are also constantly receiving importations of

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS,

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at market rates.

EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.

5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS,

OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,

FOR FAMILY USE

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 34

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$750,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 1040s $725,550 00
130,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881 ..... 136,810 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad) 50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan 211,375 05
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax) 122,500 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan 51,500 00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds 23,200 00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds 24,500 00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee) 20,625 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan 21,900 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan 5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock 15,000 00
10,800 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock 11,340 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock 3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock 15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties 207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par. Market value, $1,135,325 25
Cost, $1,093,604 25.
Real Estate 35,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made 324,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company 40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3196. Estimated value 1,810 00
Cash in bank $116,150 08
Cash in drawer 413 65 116,563 73
$1,647,367 89

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafourcade, Joshua P. Eyre, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William G. Boulton, Jacob Riegel, Spencer McIlvaine, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, John B. Semple, " A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS 1,083,328 70
PREMIUMS 1,193,843 43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. FURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, S. Morris Wain, John B. McCreary, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27t

INSURE AT HOME,

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR ..... PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES ..... VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR ..... A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS ..... SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital $200,000 00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John B. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks; taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 4

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. E. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
Secretary. 4 28]

INSURANCE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 3]

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $3,350,033
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $30,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 16

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, June 17, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE ..... Ducheane ..... Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE ..... Roussean ..... Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT ..... Lemarie ..... Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS ..... Surmount ..... Saturday, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin ..... $140 Second Cabin $80
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin ..... $145 Second Cabin $80
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27] No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 11 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

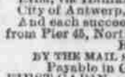
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28] Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15



FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of London, Saturday, June 19, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, June 26, at 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 29, at 10 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, July 3, at 12 noon.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN ..... $100 STEERAGE $35
To London ..... 105 To London 40
To Paris ..... 115 To Paris 47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMERS, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool ..... $80 Liverpool $30
Halifax ..... 20 Halifax 15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer ..... 45 St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer 30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 4 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadel

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The taking of testimony in the contested election case was resumed yesterday afternoon.

—Byron Firth, twelve years old, while at work yesterday at Schofield's woollen mill, Manayunk, had a leg badly torn and his head injured by being caught in the machinery. His leg was amputated.

—John De Peglee was received into the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday in an insensible condition, alleged to have resulted from blows inflicted by his wife.

—At a special meeting of Common Council held yesterday afternoon, resolutions expressing regret at the sudden and melancholy death of David McClain, late member from the Fourth ward, were offered and adopted.

—At a stated meeting of the Press Club, held yesterday, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:—President, John D. Watson; Vice-Presidents, Dr. E. Morwitz, Thompson Westcott; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph H. Paist; Recording Secretary, A. W. Frick; Treasurer, S. N. Winslow; Directors, Messrs. W. Ambruster, Emerson Bennett, W. J. Clark, Jr., Wm. F. Corbit, A. W. Frick, D. S. Lewis, Joseph Robinson, R. A. Welsh, L. F. Sheppard. The Club then adjourned until the first stated meeting in September.

—A large meeting of iron moulders was held last evening at Broad and Arch streets for the purpose of forming a union. It was stated that there were about 450 iron machinery moulders in the city, a majority of whom received only $13·50 per week, while many worked for $10 per week. It was argued that this sum was too small to support a family; and, therefore, the desire manifested for an increase in the prices of labor was no unreasonable. They did not meet in opposition to their employers, but had a desire to better their condition, by adopting plans which would also benefit their employers. Reports were received from the district committees, manifesting a willingness to join in the formation of an Iron Moulders' Union. A motion then prevailed that the meeting unite with Union No. 15, of the International Moulders' Union, of this city.

—The Board of Aldermen held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon. Alderman Devlin, from the committee to prepare resolutions relative to the death of Alderman John J. Devlin of the Seventeenth ward, reported a series of resolutions expressive of the high opinion held by the Board of their late associate, and tendering their condolence to the family of the deceased in their sad bereavement. The resolutions were agreed to. Alderman Jones moved to proceed to the election of canvassers. This was persistently fought by the Democrats, Alderman Kerr, McMullin, and others, and motions after motions were made on both sides; Alderman Jones' motion was, however, carried by a vote of 36 yeas to 24 nays. Aldermen Delancy and Jones were then appointed tellers, and the Board proceeded to ballot. In the First division of the First ward, James Lockhardt and George Croll were elected. A motion to adjourn was then carried. The Board again meets on next Wednesday.

—About the 21st of May, William and Mary Reath, whose parents reside at No. 1018 Portland place, left their home to go to the neighborhood of Eighth and Chesnut streets, in search of employment, in answer to an advertisement. At this point all trace of them was lost until yesterday, when Mayor Fox received a letter from Mr. J. E. New, of Ellsworth, Kansas, stating that two children, with the above names, and representing themselves as from Philadelphia, had arrived at that place on the 9th of this month. The letter was sent by the Mayor to the parents of the children.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 138.

—Registration is progressing at a lively rate in Virginia.

—Charles Gallagher challenges Allen to fight for $1000 a side.

—The steamship Quaker City has again been discharged.

—The Swedenborgian Convention met yesterday in New York city.

—The National Monument at Gettysburg is to be dedicated July 1.

—McCoole challenges Allen to fight again for a prize of five thousand dollars.

—Professor John Deconte has been elected President *pro tem.* of the California University.

—The Supervisors of San Francisco have decided to give ex-Secretary Seward a public welcome.

—The Cincinnati Base Ball Club yesterday beat the Atlantic, of Brooklyn, on a score of 32 to 10.

—Valuable mines have been discovered at Cinnabar, about twenty-five miles from San Francisco.

—Adkin D. Lewis, a citizen of Burke county, Ga., was stabbed to death in his field by a negro yesterday.

—Yesterday morning the Hamilton Flour Stores, in Brooklyn, near the Atlantic Ferry, were burned. Loss, $60,000.

—Two colored physicians applied for admission to membership in a medical society in Washington, and were refused.

—Thirty watchmen have been dismissed from the Treasury Department in pursuance of a general policy of retrenchment.

—During the performance at the Coliseum at Boston, yesterday, Mrs. Dunlap, of Chicago, dropped dead of heart disease.

—Lists are being prepared in Washington of a large number of clerks who are to be dismissed from the Government service.

—There is a lack of business in the Government printing office in Washington, and a number of printers have been discharged.

—A demand is made on George Peabody & Co., of London, for restitution of $16,000 realized by them on Texas indemnity bonds.

—A little "personal difficulty arose" between some white men and negroes, during a circus performance at Sparta, Georgia, on Tuesday, which resulted in the killing of one and the fatal wounding of another colored man. No harm occurred to the white men.

—Frank S. Johnson, late wardrobe man at the Arch Street Theatre; Alfred S. Stimmell, doorkeeper at the Academy of Music; Robert McCawley, late deputy sheriff; and James Ghegan, were yesterday appointed Assistant Assessors in the Second district of Pennsylvania.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, June 16.—The press generally censure Mr. Bright's letter. The *Times*, commenting on the proceedings in the House of Lords, says the debate exhibits moderation and patriotism. A vote of the peers will be given on the judicial consideration of the arguments, based on the provisions of the bill and judgment of the nation.

LONDON, June 16.—Details of news by the South American steamer at Lisbon have been received. The Brazilian iron-clads ascended the Paraguayan river to a point near the camp of Lopez, but were unable to proceed futher on account of shallow water and the want of coal. The Paraguayans made efforts to obstruct the river and blow up the allied fleet, but without success.

An English officer, with the permission of the Brazilian commander, passed through the lines with despatches for President Lopez, and returned with despatches from General McMahon.

LONDON, June 16.—Murphy, the anti-Irish agitator, was discharged on the ground of informality in his arrest.

LONDON, June 16.—Baron Stanley, of Alderley, died to-day, aged sixty-five.

CORK, June 16.—Four men attacked the house of Mr. Gray, the magistrate at Black Rock, last night. The inmates resisted and fired upon the assaulting party, one of whom was mortally wounded, and the others fled.

PARIS, June 16.—The Emperor has written a letter to M. Mackeau, a member of the new Corps Legislatif, acknowledging the receipt of a communication addressed to him by that gentleman in the name of his constituents.

The Emperor says the government is equally able to suppress disturbances and grant liberties, but concession of principles and personal sacrifices are always insufficient in the presence of a popular movement. A government which would preserve its self-respect ought not to yield to external pressure. The Emperor adds:—"I am well assured that these views are those of your constituents, as I am convinced that they are the same which are entertained by a majority of the Chamber."

BERLIN, June 16.—The Parliament of the Zollverein reject the proposed duty on petroleum.

BREMEN, June 16.—The King of Prussia has arrived. He was entertained to-day at a banquet by the city, and made a speech. He said:—"If Providence had willed the accomplishment of a great and unexpected work through him, it was not himself alone, but by his companions and allies, also, that the work was executed. All that was sought by the present generation had not been accomplished, but their successors would gather the fruit and witness the completion of the edifice, the foundation of which had been laid." In conclusion, he expressed thanks for his reception and drank to the prosperity of the city of Bremen.

MADRID, June 16.—The Cortes has passed a decree establishing a regency under Marshal Serrano by a vote of 193 to 45.

Magnificent speeches were made to-day by Castellar and Olozaga, the former attacking and the latter defending the French empire.

FLORENCE, June 16.—Signor Tobbea, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, was attacked to-day by an assassin in the street. After a desperate struggle the assassin fled, leaving the deputy badly wounded.

BRUSSELS, June 16.—The negotiations between the French and Belgian Governments for the settlement of commercial differences are progressing favorably, and will probably terminate the present month.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 16.—The frontier difficulties between Turkey and Persia are settled. The Persian Ambassador has resumed his functions.

KANSAS.

The Land Troubles—Particulars of the Origin of the Difficulties.

The recent land troubles of Kansas are under discussion at the capital. They originated in the Interior Department, and at one time they approximated to a civil war.

The Indian Bureau and General Land Office both having a partial jurisdiction in the matter, the trouble has grown out of the uncertainty as to which was paramount. As a large number of settlers from the Eastern and Middle States are involved in the troubles, and no statement of the original cause has yet been published, I have looked it up from the records of the Interior Department.

In 1865-6 the Cherokee tribe of Indians laid claim to and offered for sale some twelve million acres of land, embracing a large portion of Southern Kansas and the tract lying north of Texas. No examination of the Indians' title to these lands appears to have been made by Secretary Harlan, nor did he refer the matter to the General Land Office, but proceeded at once to sell 800,000 acres of the Kansas lands, in trust for the Cherokees, through the Indian Bureau, to the American Emigrant Company of Connecticut.

The lands thus sold had been previously settled upon by some twenty-five thousand people from all parts of the Union, under, as many of them supposed, the pre-emption law. Towns had grown up; thousands of farms had been started, with the expectation that the settlers would have the usual first chance to buy from the Government. Of course these people clung to their homes with the tenacity usual in such cases. The Indians claimed to have a fee simple title to the land, under a patent signed by President Van Buren in the year 1838.

On the other hand, men learned in the law, like Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, and General Butler, of Massachusetts, pronounced the Indians' title altogether worthless—an opinion which seems to have been sustained by the Attorney-General, who pronounced the Harlan sale null and void. Nevertheless, the American Emigrant Company assigned their title, such as it was, to the agent of a railway company, who, strengthening it with another "treaty" with the alleged Indian owners, proceeded to take possession, and offer the land for sale, which the settlers claimed he had no right to do until the courts had decided upon the title. He persisted, and they resisted, until troops had to be called for to preserve order and enforce the rights of owners, whoever they may be, which, of course, will be difficult to tell until a case can be carried to the Supreme Court.

The whole question will turn upon the Indians' title to the land. If it is, as claimed, a fee simple title, the settlers must vacate the land or purchase of the American Emigrant Company's assignee. If, on the other hand, the Supreme Court decides the Indian title worthless, the settlers will hold their homes under the pre-emption and homestead laws.

This is the concluding portion of the Van Buren grant of 1838, under which the Indians claim to hold the lands:—

"The United States have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, unto the said Cherokee Nation the two tracts of land so surveyed and hereinbefore described, containing in the whole fourteen million three hundred and seventy-four thousand one hundred and thirty-five acres and fourteen-hundredths of an acre, to have and to hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges, and appurtenances thereto belonging, to the said Cherokee Nation forever; subject, however, to the right of the United States to permit other tribes of red men to get salt on the salt plain referred to; and subject, also, to all the other rights reserved to the United States in and by the article hereintofore recited, to the extent and in the manner in which the said rights are so reserved; and subject, also, to the condition provided by act of Congress of May 28, 1830, and which condition is, that the lands hereby granted shall revert to the United States if the said Cherokee Nation becomes extinct, or abandons the same.

"Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the 31st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-third. By the President. M. VAN BUREN."

Attorneys who take the settlers' views of the question claim that a fee simple title is one without condition attached to tenure, and that the four conditions contained in the above make the Indians' right merely one of occupancy. Much stress is put upon the last proviso. It is stated that the Indians had either abandoned the lands, or had never occupied them. Certainly they were vacant when the settlers took possession.

Altogether, it is an important question. If the United States has really given the Cherokee tribe a fee-simple title to 14,000,000 acres of land, it will require a large draft upon our National Treasury to buy them back again—some ten or fifteen million dollars.

The Secretary of War authorizes the statement that in no case shall troops be used to dispossess settlers until the courts shall finally decide the question of title.

FOREIGN.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Position of Lopez and the Allied Forces.

Advices from Buenos Ayres, S. A., dated April 28, give us, in brief, the relative position of the contending forces in Paraguay:—

Lopez is still in his retreat among the spurs of the Cordilleras, where his few veterans are preparing to hazard their all. He is said to have taken there about twenty guns, and to have made about as many more, and he gathers forage, sweeps in horses, and brings in old men and boys. His men are employed as spies and scouts so as to swarm over the country. There is no movement of the allies that he does not know of at once.

Since December 27 pursuit of Lopez has been talked of, but not yet undertaken. About the middle of April nearly all the troops in Asuncion moved out in three divergent bands, but they have not gone far enough to endanger either themselves or Lopez. The only thing looking like activity was the surprise of a regiment of Brazilian cavalry. They were encamped at Irequey Bridge, which is being repaired, and were going out one day to pasture their horses, when they were surprised by a body of Paraguayans, who dashed down on them and captured their horses. The sorry cavalrymen, on foot, were then attacked, and nearly all were killed or captured.

The war is now on ground that allows of the strategy of the native wild Paraguayan, where, with natural defenses and with native modes, as opposed to the Brazilian, one man counts for three. Lopez lost greatly by not retiring long ago from the river coast and waiting among the swamps for those who wanted him to come and take him.

MINISTER M'MAHON.

The United States Minister, McMahon, is still in the camp of Lopez, if on the earth at all, which some almost doubt, as he has not allowed himself to be heard from since he first entered the tents of the Dictator President. He certainly can be called an "itinerant Minister." If he sends despatches, they are intercepted; or, if he has accepted the guardianship of Lopez' children, he may be taking care of the family while their father is taking care of the country.

The fate of American Ministers in this country proves one thing, namely, that if the minister undertakes to show a way out of trouble to any of the belligerent little republics of South America, they all unite in putting him down. If he is content to see the experiment of free government going on, and charging to its citizens the expenses of the undertaking, be they great or small, he can be an honored spectator. A clock of a certain kind must have just so much swing to its pendulum, and it is folly to shorten the swing without altering the other works. In respect of these Governments time only will do that.

CHINA.

Ruins of the Taeping Rebellion.

From an interesting correspondence from Foochow, China, we take the following:—

Our time in Nankin was occupied in visiting the ruined palaces of the Taeping Emperors. By the way, our Scotch friend had a bedstead and mirror that formerly belonged to the Wang, or Coolie King, as they are very properly called. The interior of the city is a ruin. Out of 1,000,000 of inhabitants who formerly lived here in splendor, not more than 200,000 remain in misery. The Taeping rebellion caused the destruction of 20,000,000 of people on the tributaries of the Yangtse Kiang. It was a great movement, and, under intelligent guidance, might have introduced Christianity into China; but the Taeping leaders became lunatics, assumed to receive communications direct from God, the Emperor claiming to be the Son of God and younger brother of Jesus Christ, and assumed sovereignty and dominion over all nations. Foreign nations could not brook his insolence and ignorance, and the Taeping rebellion was suppressed by the aid of British and American officers, who drilled and commanded native troops. Colonel Gordon, of the British service, led the "Ever Victorious Army," as it was called; but Ward and Burgevine, two brave and adventurous Americans, had inspired it with confidence and brought it into efficiency before they were killed. The Chinese troops were not in the habit of giving any quarter, and in capturing a city spared neither age, sex nor condition. With such troops the military service of China cannot be entered by any foreign officer with honor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Monsieur Cabasson has presented to the French Academy a curious essay on the effect of diet on the moral and intellectual faculties of man. Its influence is, in his opinion, so great that it would scarcely be an exaggeration to parody a well-known proverb, and say, "Dis moi ce que tu manges, et je te dirai ce que tu es." In a passage of the "Miserables" Victor Hugo likens French vivacity to the light French wines, and English ponderosity to "portarebeer;" and many Frenchmen are convinced that the distinguishing traits of the two nations may in a great measure be ascribed to the use of these beverages. But M. Cabasson has dived far more deeply into the subject, and experimentalized on his own person with various articles of food—coffee taken on an empty stomach seems to have produced most startling effects. He informs us that immediately after imbibing it his ideas acquired unusual profundity, his style in writing was cold but correct, while, on the other hand, his temper underwent a pernicious change; he became morose, egotistical, and generally disagreeable. A moderate breakfast restored him to his normal state, and the disappearance of intellectual profundity was compensated for by an influx of genial and generous ideas. The theory is as yet too undeveloped to admit of the prescription of a particular diet for every vice; but, as a general rule, M. Cabasson assures us that a diet of milk and vegetables is conducive to moral and intellectual superiority, and quotes Lamartine, who, in one of his prefaces, states with that complacency with which only a Frenchman can talk of himself, that he attributes to this diet "the purity of feeling, the felicity of expression, and the exquisite serenity" which always characterized him. All Lamartine's friends know that he retained this serenity of disposition till his death; if he really owed it to a vegetable diet, it is a pity that the potato does not seem to have the same desirable effect on the agricultural classes in Ireland.

—From a report of Consul Lowder on the foreign trade at the ports of Hiogo and Osaka in Japan, for the year 1868, it seems that the Japanese think their gods are not above putting their names to paper occasionally. It seems that soon after the opening of the ports a sudden mania seized the populace of the city of Osaka, who anticipated that a large export trade would immediately follow. The gods were said to have visited the earth, and left traces of their passage in the shape of money and slips of paper bearing their names. Shops were closed, business was suspended, extravagant garments and head-dresses were bought; feasts and carousals were the order of the day and night; drunkenness prevailed to an unheard-of extent; processions formed of men, women, and children dancing, singing, and drawing festive cars, filled the streets from the early hours of the morning; nearly every house was illuminated; costly offerings to the deities were piled up in every street corner, and the amount of money that was expended in these displays must have crippled the resources of many houses. Consul Lowder adds that the reaction came, and was as depressing in its effects as the extravagance which preceded it had been exhilarating. The people of Osaka appear to be very like ourselves: what the financial companies were to us their deities were to them, and the result in each case has been the same.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—The death of Lanney, the last male aboriginal of Tasmania, has already been announced. The colonial newspapers call him "King Lanney," although he has for some time had no subjects; but the most extraordinary part of his history has been the fight over his remains. Dr. Crowther applied to the Colonial Secretary for the body, in order that he might send the skeleton to the London College of Surgeons. The Colonial Secretary had previously promised it to the Tasmanian Royal Society, but Dr. Crowther was determined not to be baffled by a mere official refusal. He invited the hospital surgeon, Dr. Stokell, to take tea at his house. Dr. Stokell went, was kept in conversation by Mrs. Crowther for a considerable time, but did not see Dr. Crowther. Suspecting that he had been deceived, he went to the hospital where he had left the body of Lanney, and found that somebody had been there, Lanney's head had been cut off, that another body had been similarly treated, and that head number two had been attached to Lanney's body, and covered with Lanney's scalp. Dr. Stokell thereupon cut off the hands and feet, and retained them for the Royal Society, so that the burial service was read over Lanney's trunk, footless and handless, and furnished with another man's head. The mutilated remains were subsequently removed from the grave, it is said, by Dr. Stokell's orders.

—The usefulness of small birds as destroyers of insects is thoroughly recognized by the Saxon Government, as is shown by a curious scene witnessed last week on the market place at Dresden. A body of police suddenly made their appearance, and, without any previous warning, seized all the cages containing singing birds exposed for sale and released their inmates. A decree has also been issued forbidding, under penalty of a fine, the killing or trapping of these useful songsters, and containing especially severe regulations with regard to birdnesting. In France, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Government, the slaughter still continues. At a rook-shooting party last week in the Bois de Boulogne no less than 5000 of these useful birds were destroyed, though at the very time the trees were swarming with caterpillars.

—The Khirgiz rebellion announced by the Russian papers the other day appears, by the last accounts, to have spead to the country of the Don Cossacks, who are stated to have united with the Kalmucks and the Khirgiz in their attempt to cast off the Russian rule. Several thousands of Don Cossacks have crossed the Volga above Sarepta to join the other rebels on the left bank of the river, a large body of whom have gone to attack the town of Ouralsk, on the river Oural, and the Russian garrisons on the Orenburg frontier, together with those of Kazan, Simbirsk, and Saratoff, have been ordered to march against them. The scene of this rebellion is the same as that of the famous insurrection of Pougatcheff, who gave himself out to be the Emperor Peter III, and obtained so many adherents to his cause that he nearly penetrated to the gates of Moscow.

—The *Figaro* corrects the popular notion that M. Thiers was the son of a blacksmith of Aix. It says that his father was an advocate of the Parliament of Marseilles, and his mother, Marie Madeline Amie, the daughter of a delegate of the commercial population at Constantinople under Louis XV. The latter was married to a lady whose sister was the wife of Louis de Chenier, so that M. Thiers' mother was cousin to the celebrated poet Andre Chenier, who perished on the guillotine in 1793. She was a warm supporter of the Comte de Chambord, and always regretted that her son did not join the Legitimist party.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4'28	MOON SETS	0 21
SUN SETS	7'35	HIGH WATER	8'35

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR, GEORGE N. ALLEN, GEO. MORRISON COATES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	June 3
Baltimore	Southampton	Baltimore	June 5
India	Glasgow	New York	June 5
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York via Hal	June 5
Atalanta	London	New York	June 5
Hermann	Southampton	New York	June 8
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York via Bos	June 8
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	June 9
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	June 9
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	June 10
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 10

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Limerick	New York	Liverpool	June 17
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	June 18
City of London	New York	Liverpool	June 19
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	June 19
Etin	New York	Liverpool	June 19
Bellona	New York	London	June 19
Atalanta	New York	London	June 23
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	June 23
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	June 23
Europa	New York	Glasgow	June 23
Lafayette	New York	Havre	June 23
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	June 24
Etna	New York	Liverpool	June 26

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	June 17
Columbia	New York	Havana	June 18
City of Mexico	New York	Havana & V. Cruz	June 19
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	June 19
Geo. Washington	New York	New Orleans	June 19
Juniata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav	June 19
Henry Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	June 21
North America	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 25

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Proteus, Chipman, Hamburg, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig R. S. Bassell, Toombs, Havana, do.
Brig Essex, Sleeper, Georgetown, D. C., Workman & Co.
Brig Long Reach, Hutchins, Cambridge, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr Active, Robinson, St. John, N. B., Warren & Gregg.
Schr Ella F. Crowell, Howes, Boston, do.
Schr L. M. Warren, Warren, Boston, David Cooper.
Schr Vraie, Mason, Newport, do.
Schr Charm, Studley, Bath, West moreland Coal Co.
Schr R. W. Godfrey, Garwood, Bridgeton, N. J., Captain.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Commander, Howes, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamship Brunette, Brooks, 20 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Annie M. Edwards, Hinson, 5 days from Richmond, Va., with granite to Richmond Granite Co.
Schr A. P. Upshur, Nelson, 5 days from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Hickman & Cottingham.
Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, Md., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 17.—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning:—
Iris, with pig iron to Cabeen & Co.
Charlie and Carrie, with grain and bark to W. S. Smith & Co.
John Hetzell, with lumber, for Chester.
Jas. H. McConkey, with corn to A. G. Cattell & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 16.—Eight barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore.

A. C. Conde, with phosphate; A. L. Mason, with straw; and G. P. Bier, with salt, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 16.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
John Hawkins; C. H. Winnie; Young James; Massachusetts; G. R. Burritt; A. O. Buck; H. S. Armstrong; and J. B. Griffin, all with coal for New York.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 14th inst.
Barque Wm. Van Name, Craig, for Philadelphia, cleared at Havre 3d inst.
Barque Hasbet, Pedersen, hence for Cronstadt, before reported ashore at Bombay Hook, succeeded in getting off without discharging, and proceeded.
Barque Mary Russell Mitford, Berry, from London 14th April, for Philadelphia, was the vessel spoken off Barnegat by a New York pilot boat.
Barque Eldorado, Thomasen, hence for Stockholm, in the Sound, Elsinore, 1st inst.
Brig Mary A. Davis, Wooster, hence, at Portsmouth 13th instant.
Brig Thermutis, Johnson, hence, at Leghorn 29th ult.
Schr Webster Barnard, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 15th inst.
Schr J. A. Crocker, Currier, hence, at Boston 15th inst.
Schr Ocean Bird, Marsh, hence, at Norfolk 14th inst.
Schr Sarah Cullen, Avis, cleared at Charleston 12th inst. for Wilmington, Del.
Schr Nye, Chase, hence, at New Haven 14th inst.
Schr John Lancaster, Williams, hence, at Providence 14th inst.
Schr Mediator, Gage, hence, at Nantucket 16th inst.
Schrs Arthur S. Simpson, Churn, from Seaconet; S. Hale, Coleman, from do.; and Sallie W. Ponders, Lincoln, from Taunton, all for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 12th inst.
Schr Mary H. Mifflin, Champlin, from Warren for Philadelphia, after going on the railway, at Bristol 12th inst.
Schr E. F. Cabada, Swain, at Alexandria 14th inst., from Boston.
Schr Minnie Repplier, sailed from Charleston 15th inst., for Providence.
Schr Lucy Church, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Nantucket 9th inst.
Schr L. A. May, Oakins, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 15th inst.
Schrs Emily, Hilliard, hence for Lanesville, and William Penn, Davis, hence for Dorchester, at Holmes' Hole 14th inst.
Schrs Jacob Kienzle, Steelman; John Broomall, Douglass; and S. H. Heffman, Crawford, at Wareham 12th inst., from Georgetown, D. C.
Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, hence, at Providence 15th instant.
Schr Maggie Vandusen, Vandusen, at New London 14th inst., from Georgetown, D. C.
Schr Eastern Belle, Killiman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bangor 12th inst.
Schr Con. Kearney, Philbrook, hence, at Bangor 11th inst.
Schr M. W. Griffing, from Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia, at New Haven 14th inst.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 5, No. 36 S. ELEVENTH Street. 6 6

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
1009 and 1011 CHESNUT STREET.

Superior Carriages of my own manufacture built for the

DRIVING SEASON

OF

1869,

COMBINING

STYLE,
DURABILITY, AND
ELEGANCE OF FINISH

Attention given to repairing. [417 stuth 3m
Carriages Stored and Insurance effected.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.

A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand

CARRIAGES,

INCLUDING

Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths

For Sale at Reduced Prices.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS,
A NINE-ROOM HOUSE,
No. 1116 CARPENTER Street,
with bath and gas, hot and cold water.
Apply on the Premises. 6 4 2t

PUBLIC SALE OF DESIRABLE REAL Estate at Beverly, New Jersey, on SATURDAY, June 19, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, on the premises.
Lot 1. An elegant new Gothic Cottage Residence, in Church street, convenient to railroad. House is 32 feet front; has front and rear verandahs; is brick-lined and well built. Enclosure is 50 feet by 165, with young fruit trees. $2250 can remain.
Lot 2 consists of a similar delightful house next west of lot 1. Apply to JAMES E. BELL,
6 14 6t* Real Estate Agent, Beverly, N. J.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE-story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back building, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

FOR SALE—AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., a fine and commodious House, with ornamental grounds. Address
J. C. TEN EYCK, MOUNT HOLLY, or
5 22 stuth 12t] E. C. THORNTON, No. 5 N. WATER St.

TO RENT.

TO LET UNTIL 1ST OF APRIL, 1870, a Country Cottage; eight rooms, five acres, barn, stabling, spring-house, etc.; large garden, fully planted.
E. H. BYRE,
6 15 3t* No. 117 GOTHIC Street.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 8 12t*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 3 15

DANIEL M. FOX & SON,
Conveyancers and Real Estate Agents,
OFFICE,
NO. 540 NORTH FIFTH STREET.
6 4 1m PHILADELPHIA.
HENRY K. FOX. DANIEL M. FOX.

FURNITURE.

FOR
BARGAINS IN FURNITURE
GO TO
RICHMOND & CO.,
No. 45 South SECOND Street,
6 5 1m ABOVE CHESNUT, EAST SIDE.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1234 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 15 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CRIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it could be introduced into every family in the State. RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27 MURDY & HOFFMAN.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.—THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 17, BENEFIT OF SIMON HASSLER. Goldsmith's great comedy of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. GRAND CONCERT A LA MILITAIRE, PHILADELPHIA (BECK'S) BAND. To conclude with the laughable comedietta of MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE. Mr. SIMON HASSLER'S first appearance on the stage, as JONATHAN SMITH. FRIDAY BENEFIT OF MR. THOMAS J. HEMPHILL, Business Manager and Treasurer. SPEED THE PLOUGH AND THE RENT DAY. Mr. A. EVERLY.....as.....MARTIN HEYWOOD SATURDAY BENEFIT OF MR. CHARLES WALCOT. TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN AND ROBERT MACAIRE. Mr. BARTON HILL and Mr. A. EVERLY have volunteered, and will appear on this occasion.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock. THE FAREWELL NIGHTS. THE "GOOD-BYE" EVENINGS of Comic English Opera and the charming young primadonna, MISS SUSAN GALTON. THIS EVENING, McFarland's charming opera of JESSIE LEA. JESSIE LEA. Miss Susan Galton as.....Jessie Lea Concluding with a musical afterpiece.

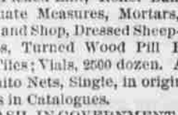
MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock. LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE SEASON. MRS. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY. WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD. BY MRS. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY. After which, Shakespeare's comedy, KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO. Katherine.....Mrs. JOHN DREW. Petruchio.....BARTON HILL In preparation—HUMPTY DUMPTY.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, WALNUT Street, above Eighth. The return of Gus Williams. Continued Engagement of the Dashwoods. First week of the new ballet, THE FISHERMAN OF NAPLES. New attraction by the Stars, Every Evening and Saturday Afternoon.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

RACES.

SUFFOLK PARK



FRIDAY, JUNE 18,
At 3 P. M.
Match for $200; mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness.
Good day and track.
Owner names br. horse JOHN.
Owner names s. m. FANNY.
Owner names s. HORSE.
1t WM. H. DOBLE, Proprietor.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF MEDICINES, HOSPITAL STORES, DRESSINGS, APPLIANCES, MOSQUITO BARS, ETC.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1869.

Will be offered at public sale in this city, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d instant, at 10 A. M., at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, a large and valuable assortment of Medicines, Stores, Dressings, and other property belonging to the Medical Department of the United States army. Among the articles to be offered at auction will be embraced the following:—Alcohol, 850 gallons; Simple Cerate, 1200 pounds; Chloroform, 500 pounds; Powdered Opium, 240 pounds, Tinct.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1869.

FRAUDS IN REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

We recently published the letters and certificates exposing the outrageous fraud by which Samuel C. Perkins, Esq., a gentleman well known and highly esteemed in the community, was deprived of his rights as a delegate in the convention which was assembled to nominate a Republican candidate for the office of Recorder of Deeds. It will be remembered that the packed Committee on Credentials, acting ignorantly and unjustly, if not corruptly, reported that the seat in question rightfully belonged to one George W. Bickley, and that the certificate under which he claimed this position has since been proven by the statement of the men whose names were attached to it to be a downright forgery.

Determined to have all the facts involved fully presented to the party and the public, Mr. Perkins made an effort to assert his rights in the convention, and although he prevented the friends of Houseman from ejecting him, they deprived him of the privilege of representing his constituents, and in response to his demand for justice threatened to throw him out of the window if he did not submit in silence to the infamous programme of fraud which they had concocted. Deprived of redress in the convention, he appealed to the City Executive Committee, furnishing them with a full statement of all the facts, fully attested. The result of their deliberations is announced in the following note:—

"June 16, 1869.—Samuel C. Perkins, Esq.—Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee, held yesterday, your protest against the action of the convention to nominate a Recorder of Deeds was 'respectfully received and filed.' This action was rendered necessary, as under the rules for the government of the Republican party (Rule 6), the convention, through its committee on Contested Seats, is made the judge of the right of a delegate to a seat therein; therefore the committee (notwithstanding the fact that *the convention acted in an outrageous manner* in this particular matter) could not see that they could give any redress, other than deprecate the action of the convention, and hope that in the future there may be no cause of complaint. Very respectfully, yours,

"JOHN L. HILL,
"President Republican City Ex. Com."

The case of Mr. Perkins was by no means an isolated one. There were about twenty contested seats referred to the Committee on Credentials, and without regard to the merits of the respective contestants, that body decided in favor of the claimants who were favorable to Houseman, thus introducing into the convention a sufficient number of men who had no right to be there to control its deliberations, and to ensure the result which has given such widespread and deep-seated dissatisfaction to honest and patriotic members of the Republican party.

Aside from these frauds, it is alleged that many of the delegates present were paid to cast their votes for Houseman, and that they were therefore guided in their deliberations not by regard for the welfare of Republicanism, not by a desire to select a nominee who would strengthen the ticket, not by a wish to bestow a lucrative office upon a candidate whose personal character, services, or sacrifices had given him legitimate claims upon public gratitude, but solely by a sordid desire to earn money by a base betrayal of the real interests of the organization they should have endeavored to serve.

Additional strength is given to this accusation by the character of the proceedings of the convention, the fraudulent voting in favor of Houseman, and especially by the unjust report of the Committee on Credentials or contested seats.

It was bad enough that a powerful ring combined to force one of its favorites upon the ticket, but even this combination might have been forgiven if bribery and fraud had not been resorted to to insure the success of its machinations.

It is a principle in law that fraud vitiates all contracts, and we see no good reason why this principle should not be applied to partisan nominations.

If any great political measure was at stake, and Houseman was a candidate for some great representative office where his vote was essential to advance the cause of freedom and justice, there would be a fair reason for supporting him. But the office is purely one of profit. The public will be equally well served by an incumbent of either party, and the partisan interest most deeply involved in this contest is that connected with the purification of the machinery of the Republican organization.

When conventions are converted into a mere cloak for fraud, and when they are used by cunning and unscrupulous managers to elevate into high and lucrative positions men who are obnoxious to the community, in defiance of the wishes of the party they pretend to represent, they forfeit their claims to respect. Their proper mission is to ascertain and give binding force to the enlightened judgment of a party organization; but this cannot be done by delegates who are influenced by bribes, or by a body which excludes the true representatives of the voters and substitutes for them men who are base enough to claim seats on forged certificates.

The City Executive Committee announces, in reply to the protest of Mr. Perkins, that they can recommend no remedy beyond the hope that similar frauds will not again be perpetrated. If, however, Mr. Houseman is cordially supported and elected, despite the manner in which he obtained a quasi-nomination, the unprincipled intriguers in the party will be encouraged to resort to similar practices in future. They will feel that all rascalities can be covered up and ratified by a majority vote in a convention, no matter how may be secured, and that tens of thousands of Republicans in Philadelphia can be firmly held as the bound thralls of the most desperate and dishonest schemers.

If delegate elections were, like general elections, under the supervision of law, the nomination of Houseman could be proved to be illegal. But there is no established court of redress, and the City Executive Committee declare that they have no authority to act upon cases of fraud, no matter how flagrant they may be. The only resource left is to oppose Houseman at the polls, and to teach all who are inclined to acquire nominations by bribery and injustice, that such nominations are utterly worthless.

MARSHAL SERRANO.

The reorganization of the Spanish Government may now be considered as complete. A constitution liberal and, all things considered, wise in its provisions, has been adopted; and yesterday the Cortes completed the work over which they have been delaying so long, and gave the Government a visible and responsible head by electing Marshal Serrano regent. Under these circumstances, the selection of a monarch to fill the vacant throne will not be a matter of such immediate importance, and for those of republican ideas the selection will have its advantages, as it will show how far and how well the country can manage to get along without the assistance of a gilded figure head, who would expect to receive the reverence and allegiance of the people because of the royal blood in his veins, whether he had any brains in his head or not.

It is impossible to tell what the future will bring forth, but hitherto Marshal Serrano has said and done nothing that would entitle us to doubt his patriotism, or to suppose that he will endeavor to make use of his power for the overthrow of the new-found liberties of the people. There are rumors of intrigues, plots, and counterplots at Madrid and Paris, and the experiences of history would lead us to expect that a European revolution would ultimately be consummated by the establishment of a despotism. It has already been seen, however, that it will not do to judge Spain by France. The expulsion of Isabella II, and the whole course of the Spanish people and their leaders since that time, have been so singular and so little like what was to be expected that they cannot be judged by ordinary historical precedents. The Spanish revolution, like the Rebellion in the United States, presented anomalous and exceptional features, which overturned the theories of diplomatists and set at naught the calculations of those who studied history and forgot to watch with careful eye the progress of living events.

The greatest difficulties in the way of a Spanish republic are the want of education among the people, their ignorance of the duties and responsibilities of free citizens, and the thousand and one conservative ideas that have grown into the national life during centuries of despotism both spiritual and temporal. These ideas cannot be eradicated in a moment, nor can a nation be educated in a moment to the point of understanding what is the difference between license and liberty.

The Spanish republics on this continent have failed miserably, for the reasons indicated; and republican government in the United States has been a success, because from the first the importance of popular education was understood, and the people, when called upon to take the power in their own hands, knew what to do and how to do it.

If Marshal Serrano acts wisely in the position to which he has been elevated; if he calls around him patriotic, honest, and energetic men, and if he steadfastly refuses to admit of any priestly interference with the functions of the government, it may happen that presently all necessity for choosing a royal successor to the depraved Queen will disappear, and Spain will drift naturally and safely into a republican form of government. If this should be the case, the influence of the Spanish revolution on the future of Europe cannot be estimated. Men will ask themselves why, if the most conservative country in Europe can take such a stride forward, cannot the chains of feudalism be loosened in other quarters, and the last relics of a mediæval semi-civilization be swept away? The Spaniards have the best wishes of the friends of liberty everywhere in their present situation, and they have an opportunity not often offered to a nation to prove that liberty is not merely a name, but a living principle.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

The subject of a higher grade of popular education is beginning to be agitated with some energy in England. At present the educational facilities afforded to the lower classes are of the most primitive description, consisting for the most part of very elementary instruction in reading, writing, and little or no arithmetic. The great educational institutions are monopolized by "gentlemen," and the gulf between Oxford, Cambridge, Eton, and other colleges and schools and those which are open to the laboring classes is as wide as that which separates the noble from the peasant.

Mr. Foster, the Vice-President of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, in a recent speech indicated that he is aware of the requirements of the times, and he contended that it was unjust to "give the gentlemen of England educational establishments to themselves," and he desired to see "bridges from one class of schools to another, so that the poor child should have the chance, if he had the faculty, of becoming a scholar for the benefit of his country." This is certainly the correct idea, and if Mr. Foster will take advantage of his official position to enforce it upon the attention of the public, he will undoubtedly be able to at least have the matter discussed in a way that will ultimately produce important results. The probability is that the popularization of the universities and higher grades of schools will be resisted even more fiercely by the "gentlemen" of England than the disestablishment of the Irish Church, but the justice of the measure will secure its adoption when the nation at large is more fully impressed with its importance.

"LET US HAVE PEACE!"

The second day of the great outburst of harmony has passed over Boston, and the city still survives the shock. As far as we have been able to learn, by telegraph and mail, no deaths have as yet resulted, and nobody has had the wits driven straight out of his head by the monstrous din. This is doubtless in consequence of the full—very full—reports of the uproar which are echoed through the columns of the Boston newspapers. The *Evening Traveller* on Tuesday devoted only twenty-four columns to its criticism, which would not have filled more than five pages of this journal. Of course no true Bostonian would consent to give up the ghost before he had perused the twenty-four-column critique while disposing of his supper, and this perusal would serve to strengthen him to the point of endurance for the next day's uproar. Then that tremendous drum, which, as we are told, covers an area of an acre and a quarter, and can be heard, on a damp day, at a distance of two hundred miles! The man that could wade through the *Traveller's* twenty-four-column crititism could assuredly survive the noise evolved by pelting seventeen thousand tightly-stretched sheepskins with the masts of a first-class clipper ship.

We have one suggestion to make to the Chief Jubilator. Let him prepare to wind up the demonstration with an outburst which shall startle not only the inhabitants of this mundane sphere, but the people who reside in the moon as well. We believe the thing to be entirely practicable. It was attempted once, according to Rabelais, and failed, it is true; but the managers went about it on that occasion in a very bungling style. It was arranged that every man, woman, and child in the world should, at a certain specified time, give utterance to the ejaculatory "Oh!" Such a concerted strain, it was believed, would arouse the man in the moon and all his subjects. But when the time came, every voice was hushed and every ear agog to catch the noise and comprehend it in its full intensity—every voice save that of a little dried-up specimen of humanity, who piped a shrill note, for the simple reason that he was as deaf as a door-knob and could profit nothing by remaining silent. If Gilmore should conclude to make the attempt, we think he could get his chorus in better discipline and succeed beyond even our expectations.

A Diplomatic Idea.—During the entire period of his residence as American Minister in England, we believe that Mr. Charles Francis Adams made but one speech in public, and that was on an occasion when he was afraid that his refusal to do so might lead to inferences to which he would regret to give even a negative countenance. In referring to the matter subsequently, Mr. Adams advocated the adoption of a regulation for the diplomatic service which should prohibit speaking in public, as writing for the newspapers is already prohibited. The idea is essentially a good one, and if it had been in force during the high days of the garrulous Reverdy, the country would have profited immensely by it. Mr. Motley, however, does not appear inclined to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, as he has studiously avoided post-prandial exhibitions and has only once—on his arrival at Liverpool—made a speech which could possibly find its way into the newspapers.

The Infallibility of Statistics.—In the recently published report of the British Registrar-General is given a very remarkable illustration of the apparent infallibility which is attached to some statistical calculations. The experience of many years has led to the belief, by certain abstruse calculations, that seventy-four persons should be killed by horses during the first nineteen weeks of every year, in London. This year, however, it was feared by the statisticians that all their science was at fault; for, when eighteen weeks had elapsed, only sixty-six victims had been numbered. But during the nineteenth week eight more names—nearly twice the usual proportion—had been added to the list, and statistics enjoyed another triumph. Such delicate problematical calculations as these are worthy the study of the famous Arithmetic Man who was employed to figure out the result of the last Presidential election for the edification of the readers of the New York *World*. If the genius in question should confine his future predictions to the number of unhappy mortals who will meet with a violent death in the metropolis within any given time, his success would doubtless be far more brilliant than it was last fall.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alcoated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4 5

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Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 19 1

E. G. WHITMAN & CO.'S CELEBRATED SUMMER CONFECTIONERY, for tourists, festivals, and picnics. Salesrooms, No. 318 CHESNUT Street. 6 10 12t

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. [5 12 3

VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices.

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CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 16, 1869.
City Warrants registering to 40,000 paid on presentation. Interest ceasing from this date.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
6 16 3t City Treasurer.

A GRAND FAIR AND FESTIVAL, FOR the benefit of the NORTH TENTH ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, will be held in CONCERT HALL, opening THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, and continuing during the week, day and evening. Beautiful Floral Decorations. Abundance of Seasonable Fruit. Choice Assortment of Domestic and Fancy Articles, at
REASONABLE PRICES.
A Band of Music will be in attendance. 6 16 4t*

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [2 4 to th f s]
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 9?? ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally.

CLOTHING.

A SUMMER SONG
FOR ALL DAY LONG.

BREAKFAST TIME.
What makes the folks so comfortable,
Eating, fast as they are able,
Round the happy breakfast table?
CLOTHES FROM ROCKHILL & WILSON'S!

DINNER TIME.
Whence those clothes, so thin and thinner,
Prudent people wear to dinner?
Answer, sure as I'm a sinner,
CLOTHES FROM ROCKHILL & WILSON'S!

SUPPER TIME.
As good folks go home to tea,
Whence those clothes so fine, which we
On the best of people see?
CLOTHES FROM ROCKHILL & WILSON'S!

THE CONCLUSION.
No need the subject to discuss;
No need for any further fuss;
The public say "THIN CTOTHES FOR US,"
"WE'LL BUY THEM AT
"ROCKHILL & WILSON'S!"

At breakfast-time, at dinner-time, at tea time, and at all other times except bed-time, the public are rushing for thin Summer Clothes, which are in mountainous piles, ready to be removed for a surprisingly low amount of cash, from the counters and shelves of the

Great Brown Stone Hall
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ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW STORY,
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Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.
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THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY,
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA.
Applicants for admission on SEPTEMBER 1, 1869, will be examined on MONDAY, June 21, or on FRIDAY, August 27. Apply to
HENRY COPPEE, LL. D.,
6 17 1m President.

$500 REWARD.—FIVE HUNDRED DOLlars reward will be paid for any information that will lead to the arrest, detention, and conviction of the person or persons that set on fire the Freight Depot of this Company on the night of April 28 last.
W. S. WILSON,
General Superintendent Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company.
Philadelphia, June 14, 1869. 6 16 6t

OVER 100 PATTERNS OF
FANCY TOILET WARE,
AT JOBBERS' PRICES.
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I will hold an immense Sale of first-class FURNITURE, exclusively of my own make, and fully warranted, at the large Auction Rooms of M. THOMAS & SONS, Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street, on FRIDAY, June 18.
The Spring business having failed, and not wishing to discharge my workmen, I take this method of reducing my stock. As usual at my public sales, the goods will positively be sold to the highest bidder, without limitation or reserve. Being fully aware that the goods will sell low, I respectfully ask the attendance of purchasers, assuring them that they can rely on the quality of every article offered. Duplicates of the articles in the catalogue can be had at my Store at private sale.
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CHAMPION SAFES!

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.
Yours, respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
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From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.
That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.
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SECOND ANNUAL EXCURSION TO
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From Saturday Afternoon, June 26,
to Monday, June 28, 1869.
Leave Vine Street Wharf Saturday at 3:30 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic Monday at 7 A. M., June 28.
Round Trip, $2·00. 6 14 12t

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CAPE MAY, N. J.,
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Will open for the reception of guests on
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HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.
Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to
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FOR ROOMS, ADDRESS
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Hassler's Full Band. 6 15 tuths6t

SURF HOUSE,
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WILL BE OPEN FOR GUESTS JUNE 26.
The plan of the House may be seen, and rooms secured, until June 20, at the LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
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THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
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The undersigned, lately of New Jersey, has leased the WARM SPRINGS, situate at the base of Warriors' Ridge Mountain, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Huntington, Huntingdon county, Pa,
Families and others seeking pleasure and comfort will find here a fine hotel with large airy rooms, an excellent table, beautiful forest with grand mountain scenery, elegant baths and bath-houses supplied from the clear crystal waters of the famous springs so efficacious in rheumatism, certain remedy for gout, etc.; billiard-table, bowling-alley, etc.; play-grounds for children in the beautiful grove; fine hunting and fishing grounds.
EXCURSION TICKETS
will be issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg to this place at about half price.
Hacks connecting with the railroad trains daily from Huntingdon to the Springs.
Persons remaining two months will be accommodated with boarding and use of baths at $8 per week. Fair reduction for children and servants.
JAMES MAULLS, Proprietor.
Huntingdon Warm Springs, June 10, 1869.
REFERENCES.
R. M. Slaymaker, La Pierre House.
Charles Duffy, Continental.
H. Kanaga, Girard House. 6 14 mwf 6t

OCEAN HOUSE.
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.
MAY 5, 1869.
This well-known and favorite House having been thoroughly renovated and improved, will be re-opened by the undersigned, as a first-class Family Hotel, on the twenty-fourth of June next.
The OCEAN HOUSE is situated within fifty yards of the beach. It offers superior advantages to Families on account of quiet and the high character of its guests; and it will be kept strictly home-like in every respect. Seventy-five New Bathing Rooms have been added, and many other important improvements, which will contribute greatly to the comfort of visitors.
The Proprietors have had several years' experience in Cape May Hotel business, and have secured help which will equal that of any other House on the Island.
Every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who may favor the OCEAN HOUSE with their patronage.
For Rooms, etc., address [5 31 mwf4p1m
LYCETT & SAWYER.
JOHN W. LYCETT. HENRY W. SAWYER.

BERKELEY SPRINGS, MORGAN COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.—This celebrated Watering Place is only two and a-half miles from Sir John's Run Station, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. From June 15th to October 1st visitors will find coaches to convey them to the Springs. The improvements are extensive and elegant. Telegraph communications to all points. The Spout, Shower, Plunge, and Swimming Baths are unrivalled. Five hundred persons can be accommodated.
Terms—Three Dollars per day, $18 per week. Children and servants half price. Liberal deduction for the entire season.
Passengers leave Baltimore by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at 8·15 A. M., 4 and 9·45 P. M., arriving at the Springs in five hours. For circulars, etc., address O. A. KIRKLAND, Gilmore House, Baltimore.
6 14 mwf 12t* JOHN T. TRIGG, Proprietor.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.
This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.
The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 2m

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUNDAY TRAINS FOR THE SEASHORE.
On and after SUNDAY next, June 6, the Mail Train for ATLANTIC CITY
Will leave Vine Street Ferry at.....8 A. M.
Leave Atlantic City at.....4 P. M.
Stopping at all Stations.
6 3 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

SUMMER RESORT.—The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg. Cold Springs, Box No. 170.
5 25 2m WILLIAM LERCH.

OLD MORAVIAN "SUN HOTEL," BETHLEHEM, Pa. Established 1758.
Two hours and a half from Philadelphia, via North Pennsylvania Railroad. Four trains daily; one train on Sunday. Terms moderate.
6 3 1m RIEGEL & SANDT, Proprietors.

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., conveniently located to good and safe bathing, is now open. Leave cars at U. S. Hotel.
6 16 1m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
Terms for JUNE $2·50 per day, or $21 per week. For JULY, $4 per day, or $21 to $28 per week.
6 7 30t SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 17, 1869.

Jim Fisk—you've heard of Jim?—was certainly never more in his glory than he was on Tuesday evening, when Jay Gould came trotting down to the Chambers street wharf with General Grant leaning on his arm. He was dressed as a commodore—Fisk, not General Grant—and his face was unctuous with the zest attending a well-earned popularity. Who shall blame his weakness for stocks and steamboats? He works hard enough to deserve the calcium-light splendor that surrounds him. He is a melo-dramatic man of business, a sensational plodder, the romanticist of routine, a practical idealist, and the only immortality his soul is fit for is a Mohammedan heaven, with a stock exchange next door.

Mr. Curtin sails to-day for Russia. At several times in his life he has looked as though he were a near relative of old Dr. Sands-of-life, and as though the sands were quite run out; but he has picked up again amazingly, and doubtless, in the effulgence of his ministership, has forgotten all about those neuralgic times when he canvassed Pennsylvania and addressed the people as "your next Governor." Mrs. Lander was likewise among the passengers, her tragic brows arched not unpleasantly in anticipation of London triumphs. Since Mrs. Lander aspires to be the English translation of Ristori—free translation—and since Miss Bateman will have left London desolated by the time she commences operations there, perhaps her success will rival that of her younger days.

Have you forgotten the Wickedest Man in New York? He has forsaken his Water-street den, and is keeping a temperance grocery store. His nose is less rubicund than formerly—more of a water and less of a rum-and-water color. He is experiencing all the peevishness and *ennui* of a great man whose greatness has died before him, like a Spurgeon with dwindled congregations, or an actor performing to empty boxes. He is no longer the wickedest man. He is only the man that used to be the wickedest.

On the morning of next Saturday week one of the most aristocratic weddings of the season is to be celebrated at the Church of the Ascension, at the corner of Tenth street and Fifth avenue. The bride is Miss Julia Tyler, daughter of Mrs. John Tyler, and the bridegroom Mr. William H. Spencer.

The season at Newport commences on Tuesday, although one of the principal hotels, the Ocean House, will not be opened until to-morrow week. The Atlantic House already accommodates more than 250 guests, and all the summer cottages are fast filling up, mostly with New Yorkers. On Monday, when I was there, I likewise saw a large sprinkling of Philadelphians, whose numbers during previous seasons have disputed the palm with those of citizens from other places.

Everybody thought last evening we were in for another storm. To be sure, the sky was perfectly serene, but indistinct rumblings were heard in the northeast. Prudent people seized their umbrellas on the impulse of the moment, and half took their water-proofs from the nail. A second thought, however, dispelled the illusion, and a smile broke over the face of the population. After all, it was not the rumblings of a thunder-storm, it was merely the echoes of the Boston Jubilee.

As a rule, I am not very well posted in horse-flesh, but there is said to be on Long Island a half-brother to Mr. Bonner's Dexter that is making great time, and is under private training.

It is not to be expected that the Philadelphia reader will remember all the railroad accidents which occur in the neighborhood of New York. Perhaps, however, he will remember the one that happened about a week ago on the Long Island Railroad. As in the case of the train that was bearing General Grant and suite hitherward, the accident was caused by a cow being run over. In the words of the local poet, "By the cow-catcher caught, she flew sky high." Immediately after the accident, some fat-eyed preachers gathered together and improvised a prayer-meeting, the burden of which was that they were so glad they were left, while so many less deserving wretches had been taken. Their thanksgivings were scarcely at an end when the distracted owner of the dead cow ran up, breathing general denunciations and threats of lawsuit. Whilst he was in the midst of his harangue, a German accosted him:—

"Whose cow is dis?"

"Mine," exclaimed the enraged drover.

"How mooch you sell him for? I pees a pootcher. I geefs you dventy-five tollars for him. I sells him for beefsteak, und makes der monish."

The bargain was concluded on the spot. The spilt cow was sold. The prayer-meeting was disbanded, and a railroad accident supplied some of the hotels with choice porter-house.

The steamship Cuba, of the Cunard, arrived here yesterday afternoon, with dates to the 5th instant. They say that Prince Alfred is to come here. I hope so. It will give Fifth avenue something to talk about, while she is at the watering places.

West Point for the last few days has been beset by balls and beauties. Mrs. Corlies and Mrs. L. Jerome have taken cottages at Cozzens' Hotel. Mrs. Judge Roosevelt is visiting ex-Minister Bigelow's family there, and a niece of ex-Mayor Gunther is now the reigning belle in that quarter. She has set the new fashion of wearing jockey-hats at breakfast, dinner, and supper, and all the cadets swear by her.

It is expected that the new labor bureau, in the Plympton buildings, at the corner of Stuyvesant and Ninth streets, will be a great success. It aims to procure labor for all applicants irrespective of their occupations, and since it charges no commission, it neutralizes to a considerable extent the barbarities of the landshark system. Though yesterday was the first day of its operation, there were more than a hundred applications, mostly Irish and German, including a few heads of families who needed domestics. The servant-gal panic, by-the,by, is just a little worse than usual. Notwithstanding the dead failure which the hotel Jeemses have made of it, Biddy seems resolved to have her strike too, and many is the kitchen in which there is wailing and gnashing of teeth.

Irma and Desclauzas do not agree at the Fifth Avenue Opera House. Both of them are fair and fat, and neither of them is forty, and seeing that each is possessed of a good voice and manners fitted to please the most *exigeant* taste, it is a pity that they had to quarrel. Desclauzas is a novelty as "Pequillo," and Irma an antiquity as "La Perichole." But then, anyhow, I do not presume they would have long preserved the amenities of the footlights under any conditions. It has been said that there are three things woman cannot do: they cannot tie up bundles, they cannot carry umbrellas, they cannot sharpen lead-pencils. But by my unaided vision I have discovered several other feats they cannot perform. They cannot enter a railway car while another woman is getting out. Men in such cases are sure to pass each other without mutual annoyance. Women never do. They bolt "bang up" against one another in pure spite, and sometimes have to be separated by the conductor. And they cannot live together either, even throughout the brief span of the footlight's existence. They are ready to scratch each other's tender eyes out because the one gets a hair's-breadth more applause than her neighbor. Such is life. Irma and Desclauzas point the moral.

The 7th Regiment is getting ready to take its July excursion. It will go up North river by special boat to Albany and Troy, and thence to Saratoga. The Mayor of Troy has already formally invited Colonel Emmons Clark to accept the hospitalities of that city, and the Colonel will doubtless accept.

Mr. Henry Woodruff, of Jamaica, lately eloped with another man's wife, but about ten days ago was apparently seized with a fit of repentance, returned home, forsook his Ashtaroth, begged his wife's pardon, was forgiven, and taken back to the conjugal bed and bosom. It now appears, however, that all he was after was the conjugal "stamps," and that he has made off with these, and, like the washed sow, returned to his wickedness.

Wholesale complaints have been lodged against the legal "shysters" of the Tombs Police Court. They have been in the habit of receiving money for services that were never performed. There is hardly one of these lawyers but what is a decidedly-marked New Yorkism. They deserve a letter to themselves, and some day they shall have it, when opportunity sharpens the memory of

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Simon Hassler will have a benefit this evening, when he will make his first appearance on the stage as "Smith" in the farce of *My Neighbor's Wife*. Mr. Hassler, from his seat in the middle of the orchestra, has been an attentive student of acting for many years past, and he has developed some original ideas of his own, which he now proposes to put into practice. It is expected that his "Smith" will be a combination of all that is great in dramatic art, and Mr. Hassler will doubtless play in a style to make the hair of the oldest playgoer stand on end. The programme on this most interesting occasion will consist of the comedy of *She Stoops to Conquer*, a grand concert by Beck's Band, No. 1, and the farce of *My Neighbor's Wife*.

To-morrow evening Mr. Thomas J. Hemphill, the popular manager of the Walnut, will have a benefit, when a fine bill will be presented.

AT THE ARCH the comedies of *All That Glitters is Not Gold* and *Katharine and Petruchio* will be performed this evening.

The pantomime of *Humpty Dumpty* will shortly be produced in handsome style, with Tony Denier as "Clown."

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Susan Galton will appear this evening in Macferran's comic opera of *Jessie Lea*.

MR. J. T. DONNELLY'S BENEFIT.—We are glad to hear that the arrangements for this affair are progressing satisfactorily. Mr. Donnelly is a popular manager and agent, and during the engagement of the Galton troupe he has done much to place them in a favorable light before the public, and to make the Theatre Comique a popular place of resort. We hope the proposed benefit will be a brilliant success, and as Mr. Donnelly has a host of warm personal and professional friends, we have no doubt that it will be.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive variety entertainment will be presented this evening.

CITY ITEMS.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT—*With choice assortment of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made up to order by competent and experienced Cutters and Workmen into Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's garments of every style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, York, Pa., June 14, 1869.

Messrs. Marvin & Co.:—

Gentlemen:—The Spherical Safe No. 4 was duly received and subjected to such tests as we required, and we are glad to say that it withstood all the assaults made upon it.

Respectfully,

D. E. SMALL, President.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

BLUE,
OLIVE,
BRAB,
BLACK,

diagonal worsted for

SUMMER SUITS,

new in style and very beautiful, just the thing to wear at the

SEA SHORE.

Also, a full assortment of Side-band Drillings for

PANTALOONS,

At CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

NO. 3 DECATUR STREET.—

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

PAPER-HANGING MANUFACTURERS,

Are prepared to furnish at wholesale all styles of Paper Hangings, at their store,

NO. 3 DECATUR STREET,

until the completion of their new store on

SIXTH STREET, BELOW MARKET

☞ SOME PEOPLE DON'T KNOW
☞ *Some people don't know*
☞ *Some people don't know*
☞ *Some people dont know*
☞ *Some people don't know*

How cheap we sell
How cheap we sell
How cheap we sell
How cheap we sell
How cheap we sell

☞ *Me'ns and Boys' Clothing*
☞ *Men's and Boys' Clothing*
☞ *Men's and Boys' Clothing*
☞ *Men's and Boys' Clothing*
☞ *Men's and Boys' Clothing*

Of Excellent Make
Of Excellent Make
Of Excellent Make
Of Excellent Make
Of Excellent Make

☞ *And Beautiful Style.*
☞ *And Beautiful Style.*
☞ *And Beautiful Style.*
☞ *And Beautiful Style.*
☞ *And Beautiful Style.*

Come and see it!
Come and see it!
Come and see it!
Come and see it!
Come and see it!

☞ *NOTE THE FACT!—We take pride in having the largest assortment to select from that can be found in Philadelphia, and the public may rest assured that our goods are superior to the ordinary class of Ready-Made Clothing, and every article we sell is RELIABLE in every respect.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *NOTICE TO THE CLOTHING MEN OF THE CITY AND NEIGHBORING TOWNS.—We are just opening Linen Sacks, Dusters, and Alpaca Coats by the thousand, and have had them made up in beautiful style, expressly for our own sales. By reason of the large quantities we manufacture, we believe Tailors can do better in buying them of us than in making them up. They can always have them fresh, and just such sizes as sales require.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

KOONS—MYERS.—On the 14th instant, at St. Francis' Church, by the Rev. J. Kehan, Mr. H. J. KOONS to Miss ANNIE B., daughter of J. D. Myers, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

TOMS—MERRETTE.—On the 20th ultimo, by the Rev. P. S. Henson, Mr. B. F. TOMS to Miss LIZZIE C. MERRETTE, all of this city.

DIED.

BLAKISTON.—On Wednesday morning, June 16, in the 50th year of her age, HARRIET BLAKISTON, widow of Captain John Blakiston.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 3216 Woodland street, West Philadelphia, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

HEMPHILL.—On the 16th instant, of congestion of the brain, THOMAS HEMPHILL, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends, the members of Philadelphia Lodge, No. 30, A. P. A.; Western Engine Company; and Employes of Philadelphia Post Office, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 319 N. Sixteenth street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MINSTER.—On the 15th instant, LIZZIE S., wife of George D. Minster, and daughter of the late Casper H. Horn, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1848 Perkiomen street, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. 50

LUMBER.

ONE MILLION OF FEET
OF
DRY 4-4 GANG SAWED WHITE PINE LUMBER,
FOR SALE AT OSCEOLA MILLS, CLEARFIELD COUNTY.
APPLY AT FORREST PLACE,
NO. 125 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
6 17 thstu3t H. H. SHILLINGFORD.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR PRICES FOR DRY GOODS

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.

Poplinettes.
Japanese Silks.
Grey Goods for Suits.
Embroidered Grenadines.
Lawns.
Ginghams.
Chintzes.
Chocolate Colored Linens.
Chocolate Colored Percales.
White Goods.
Mourning Goods.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Have procured, within the last few days, some
GREAT BARGAINS IN DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS,
At ABOUT ONE-HALF the prices they were sold at early in the season, to which we invite the attention of buyers.
N.B.—We are now closing out our stock of SPRING DRESS GOODS at low prices. 6 15 tuth2t

BLACK HERNANIS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Would invite the attention of buyers to their stock of
8-4 BLACK HERNANIS.
HEAVY MESH HERNANIS.
FINE MESH HERNANIS.
3-4 HERNANIS.
HEAVY AND FINE MESH. [6 15 tuth2t
DIAMOND "A" BLACK GRENADINES, DIAMOND "E" BLACK GRENADINES. NEW GOODS.

LACE POINTES. SUMMER SHAWLS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Have a Full Assortment of
LACE POINTES,
Of their own importation. Very desirable styles.
WHITE SHETLAND SHAWLS,
BLUE BORDER SHAWLS,
SCARLET BORDER SHAWLS,
PURPLE BORDER SHAWLS.
An invoice from the Manufacturers, at REDUCED PRICES. 6 15 tuth2t

1869.
"AT THORNLEY'S,"
DEMONSTRATION EXTRAORDINARY!
ATTRACTION UNPARALLELED!
PRICES PRESSED DOWN TO THE LOWEST POINT!
We offer for the next thirty days a STOCK OF DRY GOODS! THE MOST VARIED, THE MOST COMPLETE, THE MOST EXTENSIVE, AND THE CHEAPEST it has ever been our privilege to exhibit in this community; consisting in part of
BLACK SILKS, FROM $1·50 to $5.
Japanese Silks and Pongee Poplins, etc.
Mottled Mohair Dress Goods.
Hernanies, Organdies, Piques, Lawns.
Lama Lace and French Lace Shawls.
Shetland Shawls, Thibet Shawls, Travelling Shawls, etc.
Delaines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Tickings, etc. etc.
Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Corsets, Skirts, etc. etc.
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
Linen Drills, Ducks, Checks, Stripes, etc.
Cassimeres, Cloths, Blouse Linens, Plaid Shirtings, etc.
Housekeeping Linen Goods in every variety.
Muslins in all widths, Dress Linings, and Handkerchiefs.
A general stock of White Goods, Quilts, etc. etc.
At JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES WHO ARE PREPARING FOR A SUMMER TRIP, OR THE WATERING PLACES,
Will find our stock of
WHITE GOODS
Very complete, embracing
THIN MATERIALS FOR WAISTS AND DRESSES,
Including 8-4 FRENCH MUSLINS at 50 cents,
TARLATANES, FRENCH NAINSOOKS, in Plain, Striped, and Plaid, PIQUES, PEKINS, ETC.
As we make NECK-TIES, SCARFS, BOWS, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, EMBROIDERED SETS, SASHES, ETC., SPECIALTIES,
In our assortment will always be found approved Novelties. [5 27 thstu15trp
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
NO. 1126 CHESNUT STREET.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Offers his entire stock of
SUMMER DRESS GOODS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
HERNANIS, GRENADINES, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, POPLINETTES, SUMMER POPLINS, MOHAIRS, ETC.
ALSO, LAMA AND INDE LACES,
In Points, Paletots, Rotunds, Sacques, Marie Antoinettes, and Zouaves, [5 27 3mrp
IN BLACK AND WHITE.

DRY GOODS.

GEO. D. WISHAM,
No. 7 N. EIGHTH St.,
Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of
DRESS GOODS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.
Black Silks! Black Silks!
BLACK TAFFETA, only $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, HEAVY, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, WIDE, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3·00, $3·50, $4·00, $4·50, $5·00.
FOR BARGAINS CALL AT
GEO. D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
OUR MOTTO—SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. 4 15 thstu3mrp

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
HAVE REDUCED ALL SUMMER GOODS TO CLOSE THEM OUT.
LADIES PREPARING FOR THEIR SUMMER TOURS CAN BE SUITED IN DRY GOODS ADAPTED TO THEIR WANTS.

BLACK LLAMA LACE POINTES.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
HAVE THIS SEASON MADE LLAMA LACE POINTES A LEADING ARTICLE, AND NOW OFFER THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
LLAMA POINTES, FROM $5 TO $100.
LLAMA POINTES, WHOLESALE.
LLAMA LACE JACKETS.
FICHUES, OLGAS, AND ROTONDES.
WHITES OF ALL GRADES. 4 3 stuth3m

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 19 3m

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY,
725 CHESNUT St.,
LATEST STYLES
OF
FANCY BONNETS AND HATS.
W. & C.,
HAT AND BONNET MATERIAL,
PRICES LOW.
No. 725 CHESNUT Street.
4 23 tuwth2mrp

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.
BARGAINS JUST OPENED,
New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.
REAL GUIPURE LACES.
A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Misses' Colored Kids.
NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.
Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pique and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.
EXCLUSIVE AGENT
For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.
AGENTS WANTED.
Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 3 6 stuth3

GRAND OPENING
OF
SPRING DESIGNS
IN
BONNETS AND HATS,
AT OUR
NEW BONNET ROOMS,
No. 806 ARCH Street.
P. A. HARDING & CO.
4 1 thstu3m

CHOICE GOODS—POPULAR PRICES.
PARIS FLOWERS, LINEN-BACK SATINS,
AND
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS AND BONNETS
In Unrivalled Assortment.
S. A. & D. STERN,
NO. 724 ARCH STREET,
5 1 stuth2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.
T. & J. A. HENKELS
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR
ELEGANT STORE,
No. 1002 ARCH Street,
Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 3m

UNITED STATES COUPONS
DUE JULY 1, WANTED.
COUPONS OF
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
DUE JULY 1,
Taken Same as Government Coupons.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street.
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For families going to the country or the sea-side these Biscuits will be found a great luxury.
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THE JULY MAGAZINES.

"Lippincott's."

From the article on "The Annexation of Nova Scotia," by a Nova Scotian, we take the following suggestive paragraphs:—

As might have been expected under these circumstances, our political position has been fully considered by every thinking man in the province; and I am prepared to prove to any one having a knoweldge of this province that the most intelligent minds in it have long ago decided in favor of annexation to the United States. By the "most intelligent minds," I do not mean merely the author and his private friends; I mean the professional men, the merchants, the members of the Dominion and local legislatures, and the large class of men who have had dealings of some sort with the United States during the past ten years. The medical profession, most of its members having studied in the American colleges, is very deeply tinged with annexation sentiment. The legal profession contains many annexationsts in its front ranks. The merchants of Halifax—all of them who have a thought above sugar and rum—are almost unanimous in their wish for annexation. The members of the local legislature are in many cases very outspoken in their wish to annex the province to the United States; and if a motion, such as that made lately in the New Brunswick Legislature, were made in our local House, it would not call up even the censure of the Speaker, if it was not received with favor. The counties of Pictou and Richmond in the east, and Digby and Yarmouth in the west, are notorious in their desire for annexation: the counties bordering on these have all partaken of the feeling in some degree: in fine, all the counties which have ever had any dealings with the United States are fast becoming converts to the new doctrine. The county of Halifax even, in whose chief city the pride, pomp, and circumstance of military parade are always before our eyes, with the legislative halls and the residence of the Governor in our midst, with frowning battlements on all sides—and, most important of all, with about three hundred thousand pounds a year spent on the troops—is fast becoming as passively disloyal as the county of Pictou or Yarmouth. When Halifax looks towards the United States, the province will soon follow. At present we are of no country, of no allegiance. We are often told that if we were an independent province we would be isolated. But as an unwilling part of this heterogeneous Dominion we are isolated indeed. Disgusted with her experience of the working of the new administration, in ill temper with Great Britain, and desirous of changing her allegiance—restrained on the one side by England and Canada, and in some measure repulsed on the other by the United States—Nova Scotia looks vainly around her for a ruler to reverence, a constitution to live by, a flag to fight under, as a child who is born at sea might gaze around upon the wide waste of waters, seeking in vain for a land to call his own—for the green fields and shady trees of that haven of rest, his home.

It may be said, When the desire for annexation in Nova Scotia is so strong and so general, why is it not more loudly and generally expressed? The answer is an easy one to give: Many years' experience of the working of British institutions, of British ways and customs, the continual presence in our midst of the red-coated soldiery of Britain, and the continual occurrence of loyal celebrations in Queen's fetes, etc., have given to that word loyalty a dim, mysterious sacredness which makes men afraid to whisper a word that might endanger its prestige. It is not easy to change the thought of a people. But even the reverence for that dim, mysterious thing, loyalty, is fast dying out. Before the time of our trouble we were content to go on in the old English fashion, thinking the thought and speaking the speech of our grandfathers, and conducting our business in the slow old way of the shopkeeper of the last century, whom Mr. Cobden has so well described in one of his pamphlets. But with trouble came thought. We looked before and after, and if we sighed for what was not, I am convinced it was not for the fast-dying spirit of loyalty, but for the coming of the quickening spirit which is to be born when the flag of Britain is furled for ever in Nova Scotia, and one star more glitters in the banner of the Union. We began seriously to consider concerning that same loyalty, and began to see that the gorgeous thing we had reverenced was, after all, but an "enchanted wiggery." We began to see that, as Mr. Carlyle says, "our Juggernant was no Juggernaut, but a dead mechanical idol." We bethought ourselves of the rise and fall of kingdoms and kings, of the dismemberment of an empire of Charles V, of the beheading of a Charles I, of the beheading of a Louis XVI, of the revolution and riot, the grasping and slipping of territory, that had taken place at no remote date; and saw that "Loyalty," as we had reverenced it, and as we had been called upon to practise it, had no abiding place among the people. We saw a gigantic nation alongside of us that had begun its life historically as a rebel colony, and which was now the most important customer and source of revenue to the mother country which had lost it. We saw the many colonies of old Spain and of France doing for themselves—some of them indeed doing badly enough, but still doing *for themselves*—working out their own destiny in their own manner, unoppressed by the sense of dependence on any other country. We had thus sacred sanctions of historical precedents to encourage us. We had more too. We had our own necessities, and we had the implied consent of Great Britain. Our own necessities press us sorely. Our production of coal has almost ceased, and mines that could feed all the furnaces of the world have stopped working for want of capital, and for want of a good market to sell what is produched. Our agricultural laborers are leaving the country; our fishermen are fishing in American bottoms; our mechanics go forth from us weekly in squads, finding no sufficient wages in their own country. They go forth from Nova Scotia like the doves out of the ark, and do not return—the surest sign that they have found a safe and dry resting-place. A reciprocity treaty would in some measure cure all this, but our leaders in the Canadian administration have refrained from opening negotiations, because if our prosperity depends on our connection with the United States, the dullest mind must see that the closer we make the connection the better for us.

* * * * * *

I tremble to think of the consequences which must ensue for England and for us from the continuance of the Dominion side by side with the wealthy and warlike republic. If this confederation holds together, the object of its rulers will be to build up a nation powerful and wealthy enough to cope on equal terms with its mighty neighbors. It must endeavor to compete with them in agriculture, in manufactures, in commerce, in building railroads and steamships, in drawing to its shores the strong and skilled hands that come over seas to build up the cities of a land not their own; and, alas! it must also compete with them in military preparation. There must be, on the banks of the St. Lawrence and the borders of Maine, a "double row of cannon and a double row of custom-houses." There must be, between American territory on the North and American territory on the South and West, a separate power in all respects antagonistic to the United States. Looking before and after, at the past history, present position and future prospects of that country, can any man feel that such a state of things is without danger of war? The United States is the home of a whole people which cherishes the deepest hatred to England. The Irish element is getting stronger yearly in the United States, and while England is bound to protect her colonies, she is never certain of peace with the United States while a Fenian organization exists, or while a raid over the frontiers is possible. Further, the "Monroe Doctrine" may not be proclaimed daily from the housetops, but it is still a living, active spirit in American politics. The "Latin Empire" in Mexico, at the frown of the republican giant, "toppled over with a shriek"—the shriek of a murdered king. The Dominion of Canada must sooner or later meet with the same fate. I pray it may not be a more bloody one. While the Dominion exists there is ever the cloud of war on the horizon. To those living in England it may seem but of little moment, but to us who live under the shadow of it it is portentous. I may be told that it does not become England, who rejoices in eight hundred years of battle and conquest, to fear any nation. But I submit that England has defeats and losses to remember, and has had before her eyes, lately, proofs of the prowess of the United States. I can pardon the pride which remembers with joy old glories and successes, but there is no excuse for the blindness which ignores old defeat and disaster. I can pardon the inexperience which trusts to a bright sun and an almost unclouded sky for a continuance of fine weather, but there is no excuse for the stupidity which neglects the little cloud on the horizon, and rests in fancied security until the full force of the tempest bursts on unprotected heads.

From "Our Monthly Gossip" we take the following opinion of the relations between the Academy of Fine Arts and the artists of Philadelphia. It is not correct in all particulars, but is mainly just and true:—

Art and artists afford generally matter for a little gossip, and there seems to be in the antagonism now existing between the Philadelphia artists and the Academy of Fine Arts a fair field for a few honest words, gossip or otherwise. It is claimed by those most interested in the pecuniary success of the Academy that there are now on exhibition in its galleries "dozens of first-class pictures" by our artists. Notoriously, this is not the case: Philadelphia's best men are hardly represented at all, and there is scarcely a *good* picture now hanging in the Academy halls by a Philadelphia artist. Most of those exhibited are not worth the frames in which they are hung. This may be an unpalatable truth, but truth it is. If the progress of art in this city be there fully represented, woe betide poor art! The Directors seem desirous to place the artists in the position of ungrateful children, who, after having been reared and trained in the Academy, now desert her, the "Alma Mater" of their youthful days. Such does not seem to be (after a careful investigation of the history of our artists) the truth: no artist whose name adds to the lustre of our city, or whose works are known beyond its limits, has ever drawn or studied in the Academy. All have made their studies abroad or in private studios in this city. The efforts of the artists hitherto exhibiting, the result of many years of painful study, have been used by the directors as a means (given by the artists *gratuitously*) to swell the importance of the annual exhibitions and the amount of the annual receipts. But they are carefully excluded from the management of the affairs of the institution, and have no sufficient voice in its councils. Their pictures are accepted and hung anyhow and where, and the galleries of the Academy, except during the spring exhibition, let to salesmen who profit by the inexperience of our picture-buyers. This is a scandal. *Good* foreign art is ever welcome, and most of all to artists, but *bad* foreign work should never have a place on the walls of an Academy devoted "to the advancement of Art in Pennsylvania." So far Gossip says. He has not a wish but to increase the love of Art among us, and to see an advance in the appreciation of good Art by its patrons and producers.

"The Atlantic."

The July number of the *Atlantic* has the following table of contents:—"The Drummer Ghost," "Birch Browsings," "A Statue," "The Foe in the Household," "Thomas Crawford; a Eulogy;" "Gabrielle de Bergerac," "Three Years as a Negro Minstrel," "The Restored Picture," "Marrying a Pickpocket," "The Greek Goddesses," "Our Inebriates, Harbored and Helped," "French and English Art-Writers," "Reviews and Literary Notices."

From the article entitled "Thomas Crawford; Eulogy," we take the following:—

In Crawford's works there are not always that minute finish and patient elaboration of details which an unripe taste in art is apt to overvalue. His inventive faculty was so strong, ideas darted into his mind with such rapidity, that he could not linger over the meshes of a net or the folds of a veil with the plodding assiduity of a Chinese carver in ivory. Before one ideal form was embodied, another rose before him, with a beauty of promise upon its brow like the light of phosphorus in the morning sky. His inspiration was "as a burning fire shut up in his bones, and he could not stay."

In 1843 he wrote:—"I regret that I have not a hundred hands, to keep pace with the working of my mind." This was with him not a rhetorical flight, still less an effusion of vanity; it was the simple expression of a strong feeling. Whenever he was willing to lay any constraint upon his fervid spirit, no one could finish more completely or carefully than he did. A marble bust of Mrs. Crawford, over which we may well suppose his chisel lingered lovingly with a reluctance to leave its work, is a proof of this. Nothing in ancient or modern art surpasses the exquisite elaboration of this work, and the patient skill with which the drapery and embellishments are represented. All Crawford's works which I have seen, whether historical or ideal, have the stamp of vital power. The figure seems to have been arrested at a point of transition between two continuous states of existence. We see many works in marble in which the proportions of nature are duly preserved, and the forms of life are accurately rendered, but the spirit of life is not there. They want movement and expression, and if changed into flesh they would be dead bodies and not living forms. But the statues of Crawford remind us, by their life and animation, of the best productions of Grecian art. The breast seems to heave, the lips to move, the nostrils to dilate; the marble or bronze is not merely a correct transcript of the human form and face, but it is penetrated and informed with the soul of humanity.

To comprehend the full measure of Crawford's genius, and to learn the exact rank he is entitled to hold as an artist, we must bear in mind the comparatively early age at which he died, and the fact that his active professional life extended over little more than twenty years. This consideration is particularly important when applied to the art of sculpture, because of the nature of the materials in which it works. A painter may shut himself up in his studio, and with his brushes, paints, and canvas, all costing but a few dollars, produce a work which shall make him immortal; but a sculptor of equal merit must wait much longer for the opportunity to prove his power, because of the costliness of his materials. The marble or bronze in which a great conception is embodied is so expensive that untried and unknown hands cannot be trusted with it.

A sculptor must show his passport even to generous opportunity. He must creep before he can walk, he must walk before he can fly. By works of lower range and inferior scope, he must have given proof of the ability that is in him, before he can command the means of the highest success. Thus it has rarely happened that a sculptor receives a commission for a work of the highest class before the age of thirty-five, and Crawford laid down the chisel to die at forty-three. All the sculptors of modern times with whom he would naturally be compared lived to an age much beyond his. Thorwaldsen died at seventy-three, Canova at sixty-five, Bartolini at seventy-two, Rauch at eighty, Dannecker at eighty-three, Flaxman at seventy-one, Chantrey at fifty-nine, Gibson at seventy-six, and David at seventy. There is not one of these eminent artists who, at the age of forty-three, had done as much as Crawford did, taking the amount and the quality of the work together—not one who, if he had been called from his earthly labors at that age, would have left so glorious a record behind. Reasoning from analogy, and in view of the fact that nearly all the greatest works in sculpture have been achieved after the artist had reached the age of forty, is it too much to say, that had Crawford lived to the appointed age of threescore and ten, and gone on as he had been going on, he would have left behind him no equal name in modern sculpture?

In his industry, in the amount of what he accomplished, few sculptors can be compared with him. During his twenty years of professional life, he finished upwards of sixty works, many of them colossal, and left about fifty sketches in plaster, and designs of various kinds.

From "Three Years as a Negro Minstrel," we make these extracts descriptive of the inside life on a Mississippi steamboat:—

In his social relations a performer, like many another great man or woman, is liable to mistakes of head and heart. The ladies of the profession are sometimes given to gossip and backbiting in as great a degree at least as are the gentlemen. Jealousy may be as rife on a Mississippi show-boat as in the antechamber of any court in Europe. I have known a *danseuse* to furnish boys with clandestine bouquets to throw on the stage when she appeared; not that she cared at all for the praise or blame of the audience, but that she *did* care to crush a cleverer rival. I have known men, whose names have made some noise in the world, to measure with straws the comparative sizes of the letters in which they were announced on a poster. In our company on board the Palace and the Raymond we had strange contrasts in human nature. It would happen, for instance, that the man who could not sleep without snoring would be placed in the same state-room with the man who could not sleep within hearing of the most distant snore. The man who could not eat pork was seated at table just opposite the man who doted on it. We had one gentleman—the fleshy bass singer already mentioned—who spent all his leisure in catching mocking-birds; and another who passed his spare hours in contriving new and undiscoverable ways of letting these birds escape from the cages. There were on board ladies who had seen more prosperous days, when they were the chief attractions at the theatres of London, Paris, and New York, according to their own stories; other ladies who had never associated with such vulgar people before; other ladies who hoped they would die, if they did not leave the company at the very next landing, but never left; and yet other ladies, I am rejoiced to add, who were lovely in nature and deed—kind mothers and faithful wives, whose strength of character and ready cheerfulness tended as far as possible to restore the social equilibrium.

In the course of the long association grotesque friendships sprang up. The man who played the bass-drum was the bosom companion of the man who had charge of the machine for making the gas which supplied the two boats. The pretty man of the establishment, he who played the chimes on the top of the museum and the piano in the concert-room—at present a popular composer at St. Louis—this young gentleman, who broke all the hearts of the country girls that came into the show, was the inseparable friend of the pilot—a great, gruff, warm-hearted fellow, who steered the Raymond from the corners of his eyes and swore terribly at snags. The man who dusted down Tam O'Shanter and the Twelve Apostles in wax, and had especial care of the stuffed birds, giraffes, and alligators, was on most intimate terms with the cook. The youngest of the ladies who hoped to die if they didn't go ashore at the next landing and never went—or died either for that matter—well, she was, or pretended to be, desperately in love with the treasurer of the company, a thin, irascible old fellow, with a bald head. On the arrival of another *danseuse* in the company, the two dancers, who were before deadly enemies, became sworn friends and confidents united in their jealousy and hatred of the new comer. The lady who was loudest in proclaiming that she had never before associated with such low people as the performers on board of these boats seemed to enjoy herself most, and indeed spent most of her time, in the society of Bridget, the Irish laundry-woman of the establishment, who on one occasion, after excessive stimulus, came very near hanging herself overboard to dry, instead of a calico dress. As a general thing, however, the ladies, performers, and crew of our boats were not so quarrelsome as I have seen a set of cabin passengers on a sea voyage between America and Europe, or especially on the three weeks' passage to or from California. When I consider that there were so many of us together in this narrow compass for nearly a year, it seems to me strange indeed that there was not more bad blood excited.

Madame Olinza was, I believe, the name of the Polish lady who walked on a tight-rope from the floor of one end of the museum up to the roof of the farthest gallery. This kind of perilous ascension and suspension was something new in the country then. It was before the time of Blondin, and Madame used to produce a great sensation. Now it may be interesting to the general reader to learn that this tight-rope walker was one of the most exemplary, domestic little bodies imaginable. She and her husband had a large state-room on the upper deck of the Raymond, and she was always there with her child when released from her public duties. One afternoon the nurse happened to bring the child into the museum when Madame Olinza was on the rope; and out of the vast audience that little face was recognized by the fond mother, and her attention so distracted that she lost her balance, dropped her pole, and fell. Catching the rope with her hands, however, in time to break her fall, she escaped fortunately without the least injury; but, ever after that, her child was kept out of the audience while she was on the rope.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
12§ Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

HIBERNIA SOCIETY.—A QUARTERLY meeting of the Society will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, 17th instant, at 7½ o'clock at GREEN'S, No. 731 CHESNUT Street.
6 14 4t* DENNIS B. KELLY, Secretary.

IMPORTED CIGARS A SPECIALTY.—Gentlemen about laying in their summer supply of Cigars or Smoking Tobacco will find my stock complete with all the choice brands, and at prices that cannot fail to please. McCARAHER'S,
6 12 7t* SEVENTEENTH and LOCUST Streets.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1869.
NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the Funded Debt of the City of Philadelphia, due July 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
6 10 3w City Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1869.
MATURED CITY LOANS.—The City Loans maturing July 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, at this Office, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
6 10 3w City Treasurer.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.
CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. (FACULTY OF ARTS.)
THE ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS of the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman classes at the close of the College year, will be held daily (except Sundays) from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., from June 4 to June 21.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION to the College will be held on June 23, beginning at 10½ o'clock.
THE COMMENCEMENT will be held June 24.
FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
6 4 17t Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May, 15, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The books are now open for subscription and payment of the new stock of this Company.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 18 30t Treasurer.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.
To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 60t] Treasurer.
NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on o before June 15.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK CANAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, is offered at NINETY PER CENT.
The Canal of the Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad, of the same length, is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade Northward from the Coal Regions to Western and Southern New York and the great Lakes.
Apply at LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 309 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
6 9 19t Treasurer L. V. R. R. Co.

C. F. RUMPP,
Manufacturer and Importer of
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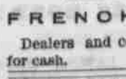
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FRENCH HISTORY.

Concluding Volume of Napoleon I's Correspondence.

The Imperial Commission charged with the collection of Napoleon's letters has just terminated its task in a rather abrupt and unsatisfactory manner; it is evident that a great many letters must have been suppressed out of consideration for families who support the present regime, and for the regime itself. The twenty-eighth and last volume embraces the period generally known as "The Hundred Days," during which time Napoleon played in appeal, and tried to quash the judgment which had sent him an exile to Elba. Before landing in France he drew up various manifestoes: to the army he spoke of the victories they had gained together, and complained of the defection of Marmont and Augereau, which had compromised everything. He made a concession to the Republican party, which he had always hated more than the most rabid Bourbons—he called the French people "citoyens," and accepted the proffered services of Carnot. Convinced of the necessity of conciliation, he then held out his hand to the constitutional party, and offered the country the famous "additional act," which was drawn up by Benjamin Constant, and was certainly a more liberal instrument than the charter which Louis XVIII conceded as an act of his sovereign will.

The first letters in this volume show that great difficulty was experienced in getting men and arms and money to pay the artisans engaged in mending damaged firelocks. Napoleon even proposed to purchase 100,000 stand of arms in England, and in default of them he took lads from school to fight his battles. Whilst his Majesty was yet at Lyons he wrote the following note to Ney:—"My cousin—My adjutant-general will send you our marching orders. I feel sure that on hearing of my arrival in this city you have persuaded your troops to return to the tricolored flag. Execute the orders sent by Bertrand, and come and join me at Chalons. I shall receive you as on the morning after the battle of Borodino—NAPOLEON." Ney, a few days before, had accepted the command of the royal troops, and had promised to bring back "that madman in an iron cage." But if Ney was pardoned, proceedings were ordered to be taken against "le sieur de Talleyrand," Minister in Switzerland, and others. On the 10th of April, 1815, Napoleon wrote to Marshal Davoust, Prince of Eckmuhl:—"My cousin, you will efface from the list of marshals the Prince of Neufchatel and the Dukes of Ragusa, Belluno, Castiglione, and Valmy," men better known as Berthier, who had long been Napoleon's chief of staff and intimate friend; Marmont and Victor, both pretty well known to Wellington; Augereau and Kellermann, who reappeared at Quatre Bras. This order, be it remarked, was addressed to Davoust, who, three months later, listening to the advice of Fouche, Duke of Otranto, and President of the Provisional Government formed in Paris after Waterloo, preferred a capitulation to accepting the offers made by Napoleon to serve as a simple general, and stop the allies on their march to Paris.

Murat, of the snow-white plume, was to be brought back to the imperial fold if possible. On the 23d of March the Emperor wrote to Caulaincourt:—"I desire to have an analysis of all the despatches of M. de Talleyrand and the King against the King of Naples, so as to be able to communicate them to him."

In spite of all the weighty matters of state with which his Majesty had hourly to deal, his old habit of meddling with trifles was strong in him. He must know every piece produced on the Paris stage; and on the 25th of March he wrote this highly characteristic letter to the same General Count Bertrand who had sent orders to Ney:—"M. le Comte Bertrand—There are disputes amongst the members of my household. My first 'maitre d'hotel' shall be the one I had at Porto-Ferrajo. The sieur Dousseau shall be my chief cook, the sieur Pierron my head scullion. Dismiss all individuals pretending to the contrary. Present me a simple organization for my household. I do not wish to see any persons filling two offices," etc. etc.

On the 29th of March his Majesty took a more important step. He issued a decree, the first article of which was thus couched:—"From the date of the present decree the slave trade is abolished." On the same day he despatched a curious note to Fouche, ordering him to recover some pictures "which belonged to Prince Joseph; I had them brought from Spain." It is needless to ask how the ex-King Joseph came by them.

On the 1st of April Napoleon wrote to the Emperor of Austria in these terms:—

"Monsieur my Brother and Very Dear Father-in-law:—At a moment when Providence brings me back to my capital and my States, my most ardent desire is to see again the objects of my tenderest affection, my wife and my son. As a long separation has afflicted my heart, so the virtuous princess united to my destiny by your Majesty is impatient for a reunion. If the dignity of the conduct of the Empress during the time of my misfortune has increased the tenderness of your Majesty for a daughter already dear, you will understand, Sire, how much I desire the moment to arrive when I may show her my gratitude. My efforts tend solely to consolidate this throne, which the love of my people has restored to me, and to leave it one day to the infant which your Majesty has surrounded with paternal care. The duration of peace being essentially necessary, etc. etc."

The Emperor of Austria having refused to desert the allies and send back his daughter and the young King of Rome, Meneval was directed to draw up a report of the conduct of Austria, which was to be placed before the Chamber. Napoleon furnished such notes as these:—"Meneval will mention the pain which the Empress experienced when she was torn from the Emperor. She was thirty days without sleeping when his Majesty embarked. He will dwell on the fact that the Empress is really a prisoner, since she has not been permitted to write to the Emperor, and has been forced to promise not to write, etc., etc. Meneval is to give color to his report," as if the thirty days without sleep required an extra coating.

The following letter will give a fair idea of the offhand manner in which Napoleon treated mere artists;—"The Count de Montalivet will testify my satisfaction to Vernet for his fine picture of the battle of Marengo. I think that this picture was ordered by me and belongs to me. Give Vernet a gratification of 6000 francs."

As early as April, Napoleon seems to have divined the intentions of the allies; he ordered Davoust to prepare Paris for fear of an attack, but assured him that the month of May would pass over quietly, and that nothing was to be apprehended till June. In the meantime every nerve was strained to fill up the ranks of the army. On the 20th of May the Emperor wrote to his War Minister:—"My cousin, let me know when one will be able to place the Spanish, Piedmontese, Belgian, Polish, and other foreign battalions in line;" and on the 22d his Majesty demanded six engineers well acquainted with Belgium and the left bank of the Rhine.

On the 7th of June Napoleon opened the Chambers, and portions of his speech have lost none of their interest. He commenced by stating that he had been clothed by the people with unlimited power, that now the dearest wish of his heart was accomplished he had commenced a constitutional monarchy. He declared a monarchy necessary to France in order to guarantee her liberty; his ambition was to see France enjoy all possible freedom—he said possible, because anarchy always brought back an absolute government. The liberty of the press he considered inherent to the present constitution, nor could any change be made without altering the whole political system. He then alluded to the threatened invasion of France which might soon call him to the frontier, and he asked the two houses to show an example to the nation, and, like the Senate of a great people of antiquity, to prefer death rather than survive the dishonor and degradation of France. We know that this language fell exceedingly flat on the ears of the two chambers, either owing to the unimpassioned manner in which it was delivered, or by reason of the unpleasant nature of the concluding paragraph. On the same 7th of June Soult, who had replaced Berthier, was ordered to repair to Lille incognito; he was to create a spy office, and collect intelligence from the wood-rangers of the Ardennes. A few days later Napoleon left Paris, and placed himself at the head of his troops. On the 12th of June he wrote to Davoust to say that he had found at Soissons 500 Polish cavalry without horses, and a depot of Polish infantry in bad order. He directed his War Minister to recruit two battalions amongst the Polish prisoners. He concluded his instructions with these curious words:—"I attach great importance to having the 500 Poles mounted as soon as possible, for by placing them in the advanced posts they will aid other Poles to desert!"

On the 15th of June, Prince Joseph received a letter from Baron Fain:—"Monseigneur:—It is nine in the evening. The Emperor, who has been on horseback since three in the morning, has just entered, overcome by fatigue. He has thrown himself on a bed for a few hours' sleep. He is to be on horseback again at midnight. . . . The army has forced the Sambre near Charleroi," etc. etc. On the 16th of June we have only three letters—a short note to Prince Joseph, in which the Emperor regrets the loss of General Letort in the body of the letter, and says he is better in a postscript; an order to Ney telling him to hold himself in readiness to march on Brussels, and acquainting him with his own movements and those of Grouchy: and finally, a despatch to Grouchy directing him to march on Sombreffe with the right wing, and evidently written early in the morning. On the 17th there are no letters; on the 18th, merely an order to the army, dated 11 A. M., directing the attack on Mont Saint Jean by D'Erlon's corps.

There is something tragical in the way this volume ends with the sudden collapse of a great empire; on the 20th the Emperor, who had stopped in his flight at Laon, wrote his account of the battles of Ligny and Waterloo. He attributed the loss of Waterloo to Ney sacrificing his cavalry. "After eight hours' fighting the army saw with satisfaction," he said, "the battle won and the field in our power. At 8:30 P. M. the four battalions of the middle guard which had been sent up the plateau beyond Mont Saint Jean to sustain the cuirassiers, being harassed by the enemy's grape, marched forward to carry his batteries with the bayonet. The day was drawing to a close when a charge made on their flank by several squadrons of English threw them into disorder; the fugitives repassed the ravine; the neighboring regiments who saw some of the guard retiring in confusion thought that it was the old guard, and broke. Cries of 'All is lost' and 'The guard is repulsed' were heard." Then came a frightful panic, and it was found impossible to reform a single corps; everything was swept away in dire confusion. The Emperor in his report made no complaint of Grouchy not coming up to save the day; he stated that after the manner in which the cavalry had been employed a decided success was not to be hoped for, "but Marshal Grouchy, having learned the movement of the Prussian corps, was following it, and this assured us a brilliant success the next day." It is clear that Napoleon's impression two days after Waterloo was that Grouchy could not have reached the field in time to have taken any part in the action of the 18th of June. As regards the Prussians, the Emperor said that early in the morning he was made aware that a column 15,000 strong had quitted the main body, and might be expected to come into action towards evening, falling on his right flank. About 3 P. M. this column commenced skirmishing with Lobeau's division, and Napoleon was afterwards obliged to send his young guard and several reserve batteries to attack it before marching against the British centre. He makes no mention of more Prussian troops arriving after Bulow's corps had been driven back.

On the 21st Napoleon alighted at the Elysee, and sent a message to the Chambers announcing the result of his campaign. The next day he abdicated in favor of his son. On the 25th of June Bertrand writes by order of the Emperor to Barbier, the Imperial librarian, for various works, especially works on the United States, and a complete collection of the *Moniteur*. His library was to be consigned to some house in America. On the 14th of July Napoleon wrote his memorable letter to the Prince Regent, in which he compared himself to Themistocles, and desired to place himself "under the laws of the most powerful, the most constant, and the most generous of his enemies." The collection closes with the protest written on board the Bellerophon, in which Napoleon takes history to witness that, having for twenty years made war upon the English people, he came of his own free will to seek an asylum in England; "and what greater proof could he give her of his esteem and confidence? But how did England respond to this magnanimity? She feigned to stretch forth a hospitable hand to this enemy, and when he had surrendered himself she immolated him." In spite of the note to Barbier, and the consignment to an American house, it is intended that we should believe that Napoleon did not contemplate crossing the Atlantic.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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Leaves Pottstown at 6 25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8 40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

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TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 6:40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7½, 8:10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD—TIME TABLE—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows,—

Way Mail Train at 8 30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Ferryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12 00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington

Leave Philadelphia at 11 00 A. M., 2 30, 5:00, and 7 00 P. M. The 5 00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6 26 and 8:10 A. M., 1 30, 4 15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7 25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M., and 4 30 P. M.

The 7:00 A. M. Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:00 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5 40 A. M., 9 25 A. M., and 4 20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6 30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:30 A. M., 1:10 and	7:00 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Express, 12 night.	

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and	6:20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Southern Express	6:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 3:15, 5:20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:45, and 8:25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:23 A. M., 4:55 and 7:05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:20, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.

From Abington at 2:35, 4:35, 6:45, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

For Abington at 7 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—

Commencing MONDAY, June 14, 1869.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, foot of Market street.

8:00 A. M., morning mail, due at 12:15 M.

3:15 P. M., passenger, due at 7 20 P. M.

LEAVE CAPE MAY.

6 00 A. M., morning mail, due at 10:07 A. M.

1:00 P. M., passenger, due at 5:37 P. M.

Commutation Tickets good for three or twelve months, can be procured of the Treasurer at Camden, N. J.

Coupon and Excursion Tickets for sale at Ticket Offices, No. 828 Chesnut street, and foot of Market street.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN.

Leaves Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M., returning leave Cape May at 5:10 P. M. Fare for excursion, $3 00.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:15, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1, and 3:30 P. M., for Lowistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:25 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 7:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:25 A. M., 7:40 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:45 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12:30 P. M. and 5:45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7:15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6:00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD,

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9:30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	11:15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	12:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.
ERIE

THE JUBILEE.

All Boston Jubilant—The Second Day of the Hubbub—The Reception of President Grant, and a High Old Time.

The Performance in the Coliseum.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, June 16.—The second day of the great festival brought with it a new sensation. President Grant arrived here early this morning, accompanied by Generals Bates and Underwood, of Governor Claflin's staff. He was met at the depot by his Honor the Mayor and the City Committee, and was driven in an open barouche to the St. James Hotel. At 9½ the Boston School Regiment was reviewed by the President. At 10·20 the President was driven to the State House in a barouche drawn by six horses. The carriage was flanked by a guard of cavalry. At the State House the usual speech-making and hand-shaking was gone through with, and the President was then escorted to the Boston Highlands, where he reviewed about eight thousand troops under command of Major-General B. F. Butler. At the Coliseum, meanwhile, the rehearsal for to-day's concert took place. It was reported early this morning that the crowd to-day at the Coliseum would be immense, and report in this instance proved to be true; for at 3 o'clock, the time for the beginning of the concert, the vast edifice was perfectly jammed. There must have been fully 40,000 people present. Shortly after three the President and Admiral Farragut and staffs entered the building. Mr. Zerrahn gave the signal, and the full chorus and orchestra performed "See the Conquering Hero Comes," the audience cheering most enthusiastically. After this nine cheers were given for the President, amidst waving of handkerchiefs, President Grant, by the way, waving one of the largest handkerchiefs in the crowd. When quiet had been restored, the day's programme began with Nicolai's Festival Overture, based on Luther's choral, "A strong castle is our Lord," performed by the chorus, orchestra, and organ, under the baton of Mr. Zerrahn, who was the conductor for the day.

The overture, a splendid work, was finely rendered, especially the introductory chorus. This was followed by two choruses from the *Messiah*, "Glory to God in the highest," and the glory of the Lord." The effect of these master-pieces of choral composition was superb, and have never been surpassed in the world.

Miss Phillips next made her appearance and was cordially received. She sang an aria from Mozart's *Clemenza di Tito*, with accompaniment of a small orchestra, and it is but just to say that it was done exceedingly well.

The chorus next sang "He Watcheth Over Israel," from Mendelssohn's *Elijah*, in an admirable manner. The pianos and fortes were observed finely. In fact, the rendering of this composition was superb.

This was followed by Mme. Parepa-Rosa's singing of "Let the Bright Seraphim," with trumpet obligato, by Mr. Arbuckle. This performance elicited great applause, and an *encore* was insisted on and given.

During the repetition of this piece a photographer took a picture of the audience, or rather a part of the audience, including that section in which the President sat.

The first part of the programme was then concluded with Handel's "See the Conquering Hero Comes," the introductory duet being sung by thirteen sopranos and twelve altos.

The first part being finished, President Grant was conducted to the conductor's stand, and immense cheering followed, while the guns stationed on the side of the Coliseum were fired by the electrical apparatus in the building.

After this Mr. Gilmore took the baton, amidst much applause, and at the general request of the public repeated the "Star Spangled Banner" and the "Anvil Chorus." These were performed, as in yesterday's programme, with cannon obligato, and the firemen beating the one hundred anvils with admirable precision. The great popularity of Verdi was shown in the overwhelming and almost deafening applause which followed the "Anvil Chorus," President Grant joining with a will in the signs of approbation. [illegible]listic call for an *encore* there was no resisting, and the repetition was given amidst even greater applause than before.

The extra performances and the great anxiety of the spectators to catch occasional glances of the President, prolonged the performance considerably beyond the time originally intended for it; and it became necessary to curtail the programme somewhat. Instead, therefore, of the entire symphony of Schubert's, only two movements—the andante con moto and the finale—were played. The andante was undoubtedly the best played of the two. As a whole, however, the symphony failed to make any impression, owing partly to the length of the programme and partly to the enthusiasm preceding its performance; for, as you know, after every storm there is a calm. This was followed by "The marvellous works from Haydn's Creation," and the concert then concluded with "The Heavens are Telling." Both these pieces were finely rendered, the solo in each being given by the following series of gentlemen:—

Sopranos.—Mrs. H. M. Smith, Mrs. Sophia Mozart, Miss L. M. Gates, Miss Annie M. Granger, Miss A. L. Whitten, Miss Graziella Ridway, Mrs. D. C. Hall, Miss S. W. Barton, Mrs. J. W. Weston, Miss Nelly Fiske, Miss Lizzie M. Allen, Miss Hattie M. Safford, Miss Emma A. Hamlin.

Altos.—Mrs. Drake, Miss Addie S. Ryan, Mrs. Charles A. Barry, Mrs. T. H. Emmons, Mrs. A. C. Monroe, Mrs. John J. Henry, Mrs. Louisa A. Sharland, Mrs. S. Shattuck, Mrs. W. H. Wadleigh, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. C. A. Guilmette, Mrs. J. T. Beers.

Tenors.—W. H. Daniel, James Whitney, H. L. Whitney, L. W. Wheeler, W. H. Davis, George W. Hazlewood, James P. Draper, Edward Prescott, D. C. Fitz, Allen A. Brown, Dr. Langmaid.

Basses.—P. H. Powers, Charles H. McLellan, E. R. Fairbanks, J. R. Rudolphsen, H. C. Barnabee, Signor Ardavani, J. E. Perkins, J. J. Kimball, Henry M. Aiken, M. W. Whitney, Dr. C. A. Guilmette, Hiram Wilde, George W. Dudley.

Thus ended the second day's performance of the great Peace Jubilee, and the success was even greater than on Tuesday.

While the concert was going on in the Coliseum, the outside was surrounded by an immense crowd of people. It is estimated that more than fifty thousand were present.

To-morrow being the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, the programme will consist of [illegible]or and military music, and include, amongst [illegible]wo compositions entirely new to Ame[illegible]est is a piece called the "Peace [illegible]by Signor Jannotta, and the [illegible]overture for chorus and [illegible]l air, "Hail Columbia," [illegible]husetts composer. [illegible] this work as

AN AMERICAN COMPOSITION.—There is but one purely American piece of music performed at the Jubilee, and that is the work of a Massachusetts composer—Mr. C. C. Converse. He has prepared a grand symphonic composition on the national air of "Hail Columbia," for full orchestra, chorus, organ, etc., which has been deemed to be of such genuine excellence, by the most competent judges, as to lead to its publication for the use of the orchestra generally. Mr. Converse is the author of several overtures, symphonies, etc., which have been performed in public.

He obtained his musical tuition in Germany, at the Conservatory of Leipsic and elsewhere. Such composers as Richter, Hauptmann, Liszt, Sterndale Bennett, etc., have manifested great interest in his musical career, prophesying that it would be a distinguished one. Mr. Gilmore, in bringing Mr. Converse's new composition out in such a magnificent manner, has done a most laudable thing for American art, and Mr. Converse, by thus identifying himself with the grandest musical event of the age, has attained a most enviable distinction.

We would say of his overture "Triumphale" that its freshness, beauty, and musician-like treatment and magnificent effects have given Mr. Converse's friends a decided surprise as to his abilities for the use of the most difficult forms of the art. So soon as we obtain a copy of the work, which Ditson & Co. are preparing to publish in full, we will give a detailed account of it. It will receive its first performance to-morrow, and in its interpretation the grand orchestra, military bands, organs, and chorus will have part.

I understand that every seat for the various performances is disposed of, and the audience therefore may be expected to rival, if not surpass, the immense one of to-day.

To-morrow night the great ball occurs in the Coliseum. A colossal orchestra of 500 will perform the dancing music, under the direction of Mr. Gilmore, and a mammoth military band, under the baton of Mr. H. B. Dodworth, will perform the promenade music. The attendance will be large. C. SHARP.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—A regular meeting of this Institute was held last evening, Mr. J. V. Merrick, the President, in the chair. After the usual business, the Resident Secretary, Professor Morton, in his report on "Novelties in the Arts," introduced the Shaw and Justice pumping engine, which was then described by Mr. Thomas Shaw as follows:—

"The appliances for pumping water are perhaps more numerous than any other apparatus for accomplishing a single purpose, and it might naturally be supposed that modern pumps could neither be cheapened nor simplified to any great extent, for the reason that the hydraulic engineering talent of the world, for the last half century, has been spent in improving pumping engines; yet, notwithstanding the improvements, the pump I am about to explain, when constructed of large size, can be furnished at less than one-half the cost of any other pumping engine, will perform the same duty, and possesses not a tenth of the complicated apparatus.

"The engine is constructed in this wise:—Two hemisphers are united by bolts. Between these is a cotton duck and gum diaphragm, clasped in the centre by a metal disc, from which descends a spindle, which controls the admission of steam by a valve in the lower part.

"Inlet and outlet pipes for air or water are provided in the upper part, and an inlet for a condensing water-jet is placed in the lower half, as also an outlet for condensed water.

"The operation of this apparatus is then simply as follows:—Steam being admitted below the diaphragm, forces it up, and drives out whatever is in the upper compartment by the proper outlet-pipe.

"Then water being injected, and the steam condensed, the diaphragm comes down by reason of atmospheric pressure, which fills the upper part with water or air. In saying upper and lower part we allude to the entire space above and below the diaphragm, which practically implies the entire capacity of the vessel as the flexible diaphragm moves from contact with one surface to contact with the other."

There was also exhibited the vapor stove of Mr. D. H. Lowe, in which benzine or gasoline vapor is employed as a fuel.

A very ingenious broom and tool-holder by Mr. J. G. Powell, manufactured by Frank B. Judd & Co., was also shown.

Various engineering works and mechanical improvements were then described, and some pictures presented by Mr. William Sangdenheim were shown in the lantern. Among these an instantaneous view of a dog's head elicited much admiration.

OBITUARY.—At a meeting of the Commercial Exchange Association, held to-day, Mr. J. A. Blake, Vice-President, in the chair, the following preamble and resolutions, submitted by General Charles M. Prevost, were adopted:—

Whereas, in the inscrutable rulings of Providence, our late friend and associate, W. D. Sherrerd, has been removed from our midst by death, and whereas, he was ever regarded as a highly esteemed member of our association, which deeply feels his loss,

Resolved, 1. That while we recognize in his death the hand of Him who doeth all things well, we cannot withhold some public expression of our sorrow for the departure of one to long known and so much respected as a member of our association.

Resolved, 2. Mindful of the fact that in the private and social circle in which he moved his absence will be still more deeply felt, we feel called upon to tender our sincere condolence to his family in their bitter affliction.

Resolved, 3. That a committee of five be appointed to complete the necessary arrangements for attendance at his funeral.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee:—General Charles M. Prevost; Messrs. Atwood Smith, William Arrott, A. F. Sabine, and James J. Boswell.

THE RETURN OF TAVERNS IN THE CITY BY THE CONSTABLES.—According to the returns made by the constables of the various wards to the Court of Quarter Sessions, there are now in the city 3031 taverns, of which 2784 are licensed and 247 unlicensed. They are divided among the wards as follows:—

Wards.	Licensed.	Unlicensed.	Wards.	Licensed.	Unlicensed.
1	184	10	15	166	9
2	133	..	16	117	16
3	87	..	17	..	12
4	162	12	18	126	14
5	141	17	19	104	6
6	..	13	20	205	20
7	..	6	21	73	..
8	118	3	22	81	..
9	120	19	23	65	1
10	89	2	24	85	23
11	..	20	25	93	30
12	116	4	26	160	..
13	84	2	27	66	8
14	101	..	28	109	5
Total				2784	247

THE LAY DELEGATION QUESTION.—The vote on the question of the representation of the laity in the Methodist General Conferences is still being taken. Thus far but 12 churches have announced the result of a vote. Those in addition to what have already been published are as follows:—

	For.	Against.	Membership.
Twelfth Street	141	7	672
Salem	164	14	570
Green Street	228	3	628
Spring Garden	208	5	410
Bethel	52	5	475
	823	34	2755
Already published	556	143	2818
Total thus far	1379	177	5573

A FINE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE A NEWS DEPOT.—In our advertising columns will be found the card of John Greig, of Chester, Pa., who offers for sale the stock, fixtures, and good-will of his book, stationery, and news depot. This gentleman is about going abroad, prior to which he desires to dispose of his stand, the best, in all probability, of any in the State outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Having had business transactions with him for five years, we can endorse all that he represents of his place. He has occupied the agency for 13 years, during which time he has established a trade, the order portion of which is a good business of itself.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL COMPANY.—The fiftieth annual report of the President and Directors of the above company has been issued. The following statement shows the financial condition of the company:—The revenue from tolls for the year ending May 31 amounts to $365,683·97; from other sources, $5830·73; balance of cash on hand, $118,695·76; making a total of $493,210·46. The expenditures during the same period were $433,082·43, leaving net cash in treasurer's hands to the amount of $60,128·03. The company has declared a dividend of three per cent. for the last six months on the capital stock, clear of United States taxes.

CUT HIS WIFE.—John Genther, living at No. 1334 Dott street (Twentieth ward), attempted yesterday afternoon to cut his wife's throat. He was slightly inebriated, and had a huge carving-knife, with which he made a thrust at her throat. She threw up her arm and received an ugly gash. John then inflicted a cut on her head. He was subsequently arrested, and committed to await the result of her injuries by Alderman Hood.

A DISHONEST EMPLOYE.—Richard Miller, twenty-three years of age, has been employed at the drug store of H. A. Vogelbach, Frankford road, opposite Hanover street, for nearly two years. Yesterday afternoon Lieutenant Pritchard, of the Eleventh district, arrested him on a charge of embezzling the funds of his employer to the amount of several hundred dollars. He was held to answer by Alderman Heins.

COMMENCEMENT.

The Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church—Exercises this Morning.

The annual commencement of the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church took place this morning at St. Luke's Church, Thirteenth street, below Spruce, and the services on the occasion indicated the rapid growth of the school. Its faculty comprises many of the most distinguished divines of the Episcopal Church, and it is attracting a class of students destined in the future to make a decided mark in the theological affairs of the country.

The exercises this morning were high y interesting and attractive, and a large congrega · n was assembled. Shortly after 11 o'clock the procession entered the church in the following order:—Preparatory Department, Junior Department, Middle Department, Senior Department, Faculty, officiating clergymen.

A hymn was sung by the choir as the procession passed up the main aisle. Then morning prayer was read by Bishop Lee, Rev. Dr. Goodwin, and Rev. Dr. Howe, after which the 123d Psalm, commencing "Oh! praise ye the Lord," was sung by the choir, the congregation taking part.

The speakers on the occasion were then introduced by Bishop Lee in the following order:—

Henry C. Mayer, Brookline, Mass.—"The Threefold Evidences for Christianity."

V. Hummel Berghaus, Harrisburg, Pa.—"The Life and Character of Athanasius the Great."

William F. C. Morsell, Smyrna, Del.—"The Minister as an Educator."

The 215th Hymn, "Glorious things of Thee are spoken," was then sung with great effect, after which the degrees were conferred upon the graduating class by Bishop Lee. The following are the graduates:—

V. Hummel Berghaus,	W. F. C. Morsell,
Henry K. Brouse,	Charles M. Erkins,
R. H. Howe,	E. H. Porter,
H. C. Mayer,	J. N. Stanger,
C. H. Mead,	C. H. Tucker,
J. K. Mendenhall.	Joseph N. Durand.

In conferring the degrees Bishop Lee delivered an address full of sound and wise counsel to the young men about to enter the sacred ministry.

The singing of the 104th Hymn and a prayer concluded the exercises.

THE ALUMNI.

The annual meeting of the Alumni of the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church, located at Thirty-seventh and Walnut streets, was held yesterday afternoon in the lecture-room of the Church of the Epiphany. The following named ministers were elected officers of the association for the ensuing year:—

President—Rev. Robert A. Edwards.
Vice-Presidents—Rev. Calvin C. Parker, Rev. John J. Forbes, Rev. Charles R. Griffith.
Secretary—Rev. Washington B. Erben.
Treasurer—Rev. J. H. Eccleston.
Executive Committee—Rev. Samuel E. Smith, Rev. Joseph K. Moore, Rev. A. B. Sines.
Preacher for 1870—Rev. Frederick Brooks.
Substitute Preacher—Rev. Benjamin H. Latrobe.

Last evening the annual sermon was preached before the association by the Rev. William P. Orrick, Rector of St. John's Church, York, Pa. A large number of the Episcopal clergy were present, and a large congregation was also assembled.

The Diocesan Training School of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, which was organized by the late Bishop Potter in 1857, was in 1862 adopted as the nucleus of the Divinity School. The graduates of the class of 1865 (the first regular graduates after the incorporation of the institution) organized this society of the Associate Alumni of the Philadelphia Divinity School, and, with the sanction of the Faculty, admitted to full membership in the association those who had been students in the Training School, and those who had taken a partial course in the Divinity School before its incorporation. The whole number of Alumni at present is 82. The annual breakfast of the Alumni took place at the La Pierre House this morning, and was well attended.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—Two lads yesterday went into a junk shop on Brown street, above Front, and offered a lot of weights for sale. The proprietor, suspecting that the articles had been stolen, sent for a policeman, but before his arrival the young scamps skedaddled. The weights await an owner at the Seventh District Station.

ANOTHER BATCH.—The following names have been appended to the police roll:—

Fourth District—John Degan.
Fifth District—James F. Gill.
Sixth District—John Kames.
Eighth District—Mat hias Klink and Joseph Book.
Ninth District—Henry Cardell.

FELL OVERBOARD AND DROWNED.—A young man, a hand on the schooner Pecora, lying at Arch street wharf, Delaware, fell into the river and was drowned. The body has not been recovered. The deceased was subject to attacks of dizziness, and it is supposed that he fell overboard during one of them.

SERENADED.—Major Joseph F. Tobias, of General Prevost's staff, who is about leaving for Europe, was serenaded last evening at his residence on Locust street, above Seventeenth, by the officers of the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves and other gentlemen.

THE LADIES of the Arch Street M. E. Church will hold a Strawberry, Floral, and Musical Festival at their church, S. E. corner Broad and Arch Streets, this afternoon and evening. This will be a great treat to those that can participate.

FIRE THIS MORNING.—At about ten o'clock this morning, the engine house attached to the turning establishment of Wm. Kummerle, at Nos. 1130 and 1132 Charlotte street, was damaged by fire to the extent of $400.

BACHELORS' BARGE CLUB.—This club leaves for Burlington, N. J., this day, in their barges Linda and Lotus, to receive and escort the Halcyon Boat Club of New York, who are now on a pull to this city.

ROBBERY.—Mr. Linx's dwelling, No. 251 South Seventeenth street, was entered yesterday through the rear window and robbed of various articles. The family were out of town at the time.

CHILD INJURED.—John O'Brien, aged four years, residing at Front and Pine streets, fell out of the second story window last evening, and was badly injured.

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see Fifth page.)

ROBARTS.—On the evening of the 16th instant, WALTER COWARD ROBARTS, of this city.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 Chesnut Street.

OPENING NEW PATTERNS OF TABLE GLASSWARE, EVERY DAY, AT TYNDALE & MITCHELL'S, 3 20 stuth3mrp NO. 707 CHESNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
The Estate of SAMUEL R. McCLURE, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity, and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, Executor and Trustee of the Estate of SAMUEL R. McCLURE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 22d day June, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at his office, No. 118 South SIXTH Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia.
6 17 thstu 5t* EGBERT NICHOLS, Auditor.

A RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

For sale, THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOODWILL of a FIRST-CLASS BOOK, STATIONERY, AND NEWS DEPOT, having the AGENCY OF ALL THE PHILADELPHIA and New York Daily Papers, Weeklies, etc., and selling about ONE THOUSAND PAPERS DAILY, also doing an EXTENSIVE STATIONERY, BLANK BOOK, LITHOGRAPHING, PRINTING, WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADE TRADE. SO SURE A BUSINESS would not have been relinquished but that the proprietor has engagements abroad. The most unexceptionable references can be given to some of the best houses in Philadelphia. A handsome three-story brick dwelling house is attached to the store, the furniture of which can be purchased very reasonable, or the building will be disposed of, if desired. HAVING BEEN ESTABLISHED THIRTEEN YEARS, AND THE CLOSEST ATTENTION PAID TO IT, THE ORDER PORTION ALONE OF THE TRADE IS A GOOD BUSINESS IN ITSELF.
Apply to JOHN GREIG, 6 17 Chester, Pa.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Freedmen's Bureau—Gathering in the Reports from the Various Departments—The Work Done Since 1865—President Grant's Expected Return.

AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK.

President of the Cuba Junta Arrested—He is Charged with Violating the Neutrality Laws.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Rawlins Again at Work.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The presence of Secretary Rawlins at his desk in the War Department this morning renewed somewhat the great anxiety which has been manifested among the employes of the department concerning the contemplated large reduction of the force, but the Secretary was engaged all the morning in attending to business which had accumulated during his short absence, and no further action has been taken upon the subject of dismissals.

Naval Orders.

Master James A. Christy and Ensign E. H. C. Lentz have been ordered to the receiving ship Vermont; Master C. B. Dill is detached from the Ohio, and William J. Moore from the Vandalia; Ensigns Charles Belknap and Uriel Lebree from the Vermont; and Fernando P. Gilman from the New Hampshire, and ordered to duty in the Pacific fleet.

President Grant

is expected to return to Washington on Saturday or Monday next.

Marriage of Anna Surratt.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Miss Anna Surrant was married this morning, in St. Patrick's Church, to J. W. Tooley of this city. John H. Surratt acted as one of the groomsmen. The party left on a bridal tour North.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

General O. O. Howard has issued instructions to all the late Assistant Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau to forward immediately all reports of themselves and their subordinates pertaining to the Bureau, and he is now engaged in having them arranged and indexed according to States, in order that there may be a complete record of the workings of the Bureau since the time of its organization in May, 1865.

The force of the Bureau has been reduced to one superintendent of education and one clerk in each State, except the two largest States, in which one assistant clerk is employed. General Bullock, in charge of the claim division, has ten clerks employed in settling up the claims for negro bounties. Four million dollars of these claims have been settled and paid. Of the forty-two hospitals established at the organization, but two remain, one in this city and one in Richmond. The latter will be abolished in a few months.

The city authorities of Richmond have recently established a common school system, in which they seek the co-operation of the Freedmen's Bureau. By the new system both colored and white children will be educated, though in separate schools. The desired assistance to the Richmond authorities will be extended by the bureau.

The Coming Solar Eclipse.

All the professors of the Naval Observatory will be engaged in the observation of the approaching eclipse at different points on the line of totality, under the directions of Commodore B. F. Sands, Superintendent of the Observatory. Professor Yarnall will be the only one left at the Observatory in this city, and he, with the three aids, will make the necessary observations here.

Mr. Curtis, of the army, is making his preparations at the Observatory for his photographic observations, for which he has the large equatorial telescope from the Naval Academy, mounted in a temporary observatory erected in the Naval Observatory grounds.

Personal.

District Attorney Courtney arrived in town this morning.

FROM NEW YORK.

Arrest of a Notorious Criminal.

SYRACUSE, June 17.—John H. Sims, a notorious character, was arrested this morning at Camillus, charged with selling $400 of counterfeit United States currency. He was taken to Canandaigua, where the United States Court is in session. A young man named Wheldon was arrested as an accomplice.

Bunker Hill Anniversary.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The ninety-fourth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill is celebrated here by the display of flags on the City Hall and a few private buildings. The Washington Continental Guard and the veterans of 1812 are holding pic-nics in honor of the day.

Violating the Neutrality Laws.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court here have found indictments against Jose Morales Lemus, President of the Cuban Junta, and Jose M. Bassora, John H. Lamar, Jose Mora, Colonel William O'C. Ryan, Francisco Fesser, and Marianos Alvarez, prominent members of the Junta, for having on the 1st of May last begun a certain military expedition against a portion of the dominions of Spain, with which power the United States are at peace, in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. Bench warrants were issued on Wednesday by Judge Blatchford for the arrest of all the parties indicted. On Wednesday evening several deputy marshals, armed with warrants, started out to arrest the accused parties.

Deputies Crowley and Dowley found Mora at his residence, East Thirteenth street, last night, and he, upon surmising the errand of the officers, immediately passed a bundle of papers to his wife, which Deputy Crowley perceiving took possession of. The papers are now in the custody of the Marshal. Colonel Ryan was arrested Wednesday evening. The rest of the accused have been arrested or given themselves up. Jose Morales Lemus, President of the Junta, voluntarily came before Judge Blatchford this morning, and gave bail in the sum of $10,000.

The Gold and Stock Markets.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Money market feverish and wavering; quoted rate 7 per cent. currency, and 1 1-16 gold. The activity talked about is artificial, and yesterday's break will probably be resumed before 3 P. M. Gold market dull, with heavy sales of stock operators to obtain currency. The rumor of $10,000,000 to be sold by the Government, which has been freely circulated by the "bears," and the European quotation of bonds, aid in keeping the market down. Opening quotation, 38¾, present premium, 38. Government bonds firmer, at an advance of ⅛ to ¼ over yesterday. Sterling exchange firm; bills in demand; 60 days', 109⅛@109⅜; 3 days', 110¼. Commercial paper, flat. Stock market unhealthy; quotations vary but little from yesterday; Erie firm at 30½; seller 3; preferred, 59¾, b.; Pacific Mail, 90⅝@90½; Michigan Southern, 104¾; New York Central, 187¾; Northwestern, 82¾; do. preferred, 95⅝; Illinois Central, 143⅜; b. 3; Western Union Telegraph, 40⅝; American, 40½; Southern Pacific, 74¼; preferred do., 84¾, b.

Death of an Eminent Surgeon.

ALBANY, June 17.—Alden March, an eminent surgeon and physician, died here to-day.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Retrenchment in the Departments—Reducing the Clerical Forces—Appointments.

Escape of a Steamer in Aid of the Haytien Rebels.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reduction of Clerical Forces.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The recent order of the Secretary of War directing a reduction of the force in the War Department and the bureaus has been misconstrued. The order merely required the heads of bureaus to report the number of men employed under them, and the work on which they are engaged. This is with a view of discharging all temporary clerks, and discharging from the army all enlisted men detailed as clerks, thus reducing the army appropriation.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day, $826,000.

App ointments.

Hosea Burdsall has been appointed Assistant Inspector of Steamboat Boilers at New York city, vice Addison Lord, appointed Supervising Inspector.

O. F. Presbury has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Virginia and West Virginia, vice Laird resigned.

FROM NEW YORK.

Another Steamer to Aid the Rebels in Hayti.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 17.—It is stated that the steamer Delaphine, which arrived at Boston on the 13th with a load of coal from Philadelphia, sailed last evening from that port without going through the formality of getting a clearance from the Custom House authorities. The Haytien Consul at Boston says that the vessel is going to aid rebels in Hayti. He tried to stop her, but failed, not being able to find proper Government officers. He asserts that he has positive evidence to prove that she took arms, men, and military stores in large quantities.

Fatal Accident.

The evening papers have the following:—By an explosion in the coal mines at Brazil, Indiana, Grugen and Jacob S. Belgrairs were killed, and others hurt.

Ship News.

Arrived, steamship India, from Glasgow.

Suicide.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Gustav Masey was found dead in his bed this morning; having committed suicide by taking chloroform. The motive for his action is supposed to have arisen from his wife having left him and obtained a divorce, and married another man.

Cuban Filibusters.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Seventy-five veterans of the late war have been recruited in Newark, and will soon sail under an experienced colonel for Cuba. The vessel to carry them lies at Brooklyn.

An Execution Stayed.

ROCHESTER, June 17.—Judge South has granted a writ of error and stay of proceedings in the case of Messner, who was condemned to be hanged to-morrow.

New York Flour and Grain Market.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The Flour market is active. Sales 10,200 barrels at $4·75@5·10 for superfine State; $5·90@6·10 for extra State; $6·15@6·20 for choice do.; $6·25@6·35 for fancy do.; $4@5·05 for superfine Western; $5·50@5·90 for common to medium extra Western; $5·25@6·35 for choice do.; $6·25@7·25 for good to choice white wheat extra; $5·80@6·10 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $6·15@6·35 for trade brands; $5·50@7·50 for common to fair extra St. Louis; and $8@11 for good to choice do.; the market closing firm. Rye flour quiet; sales of 100 barrels at $4·25@6·25.

Grain—The Wheat market is active and 1@2c. higher. Sales of 116,000 bushels at $1·44@1·45 for No. 2 spring, afloat and to arrive; $1·49@1·50 for No. 1 do., float aud to arrive; and $1·55 for amber Michigan. Rye is quiet. Corn is dull and 1@2c. lower. Sales of 39,000 bushels at 62@83c. for new mixed Western; 84@89c. for old do.; and 93c. for handsome Western yellow. Oats are a shade firmer; sales of 24,000 bushels at 77@78c. for Western, afloat.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Monument to the Union Dead.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 17.—The foundation stone of a monument to the Union dead was laid on Cambridge Common to-day. There was a procession, consisting of three posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, the city officials, and citizens. Mayor Saunders delivered the address. The Hon. Richard H. Dana was present. The site of the monument is a spot near which Washington first assumed command of the Revolutionary forces.

FROM THE WEST.

Sale of a Railroad.

MILWAUKEE, June 17.—The Western Union Railroad has been sold to Alexander Mitchell, President of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, under whose management the road will hereafter be run.

Completed.

LAPORTE, June 7.—The Chicago, Cincinnati, and Louisville Railroad, extending to Peru, Ind., is completed. This road opens a new route between Chicago, Indianapolis, and the South.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—The U. S. steamship Newbern sailed for Sitka to-day, with a large amount of Government stores, and Company E, 23d Infantry, to take the place of a company of the 9th Infantry. Several military prisoners from Alcatraz Island have also been sent there to serve at hard labor.

Flour quiet at $4·55@5·55; Oregon extras, $4·75@5·12½. Wheat dull at $1·40@1·60. Legal-tenders, 74.

FROM BOSTON.

The Knights Templar at Home.

BOSTON, June 17.—The Knights Templar have arrived here, and are loud in their praises of Philadelphia.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Cotton firm at 33c. Flour fairly active and unchanged. Wheat firmer, but unchanged. Corn dull and lower; sales of Western at $1·01, closing dull at 98c.; yellow at 90c. Oats and Rye unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Whisky fair and scarce at $1·02@1·03.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	188⅛	Toledo and Wabash.	70⅛
Ph. and Rea. R.	98⅛	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	74¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	104⅝	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	85
Cle. and Pitt. R.	96¾	Adams Express	59½
Chi. and N. W. com.	82⅝	Wells, Fargo	31⅝
Chi. and N. W. pref.	96	United States	69⅛
Chi. and R. I. R.	118⅛	Tennessee 6s, New	62½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	154¾	Gold	138
Pacific M. S.	90¾	Market steady.	
West. Union Tel.	40⅞		

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.
HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,
CHARLES ALDINGER, Proprietor,
Formerly of the "Couronne."
This hotel, the largest in Geneva, is situated in the most favorable portion of the city, commanding a splendid view over the Lake, the Jura, and the Mont Blanc; 300 rooms and saloons. Reading, coffee, smoking, and billiard rooms. English and American newspapers taken daily. 6 3 2m

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 w3m

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Con'g R 6s..85	87⅛	100 sh Ph & E R.b5	32⅝
$2000 C & A 6s,'63.85	88¼	270 sh Read s5	3-16
$1000 do.	88¼	200 do.	49¼
$2000 City 6s, O.c&p	94¾	100 sh O C & A R.b10	44
$2000 do..N.c&p.100		200 do.....b10.	44
$1000 Pa Cp 5s.....c	94	50 sh Cam & Am.ls.	129¼

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Sch N 6s,'82.b5	68	200 sh Reading...ls.	49¼
100 sh O C & A R b15	44	500 do...ls.b60.	49⅝
40 sh Penn N Bk.s5	60	100 do.....b60.	49⅝
10 sh Penna. rce.ls.	55¾	100 do.....s5	49⅝
2 do.....	57	100 do.....s5	49 31
49 do ..allotm's.	56¾	100 do.....s5in.	49 31
50 do.....	56⅞	100 do.....s10.	49 31

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

REMOVAL

CLARK & BIDDLE,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

HAVING REMOVED FROM

NO. 712 CHESNUT STREET,

TO

THEIR NEW BUILDING,

No. 1124 Chesnut Street,

Are now opening a large and new assortment of DIAMOND and OTHER FINE JEWELRY, AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES, ENGLISH STERLING SILVER-WARE, GORHAM ELECTRO-PLANED WARE, MANTEL CLOCKS, Etc. [3 11thm§

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,

IMPORTER OF

Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,

Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to

No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstu§

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,

NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

4 29 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CUSTOM HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, JUNE 15, 1869.

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS is hereby given that the following seizures of property have been made at the port of Philadelphia for violation of the revenue laws of the United States:—

December 28, 1868, from brig Clunette, from